# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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# Cossacks Reported on Vistula River; American Fliers Pace Russian Drive; Normandy: Will Allies Shift Strategy?

**London poses question whether war tempo calls for more daring offensive.**

By Joseph C. Harsch
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Events of the past week in Normandy have raised a sharp question which is not modified or mitigated by the fact that yesterday both British and American forces launched two offensive operations.

The question is whether the planned tempo and basic strategy of the Normandy campaign is adequately suited to the changed character of war in Europe in its final stages.

Since the fall of Cherbourg, the Normandy operations have been marked by ponderous and methodical massing of forces in the peninsula. By now they far exceed the strength which can be employed on the existing front.

The first effort to break out of Normandy and attain enough elbow room for such a force has been a dismal and admittedly disappointing failure. It is explained very largely by incredibly adverse weather which settled down on the battlefield beyond Caen within about 36 hours after the opening of the attack.

**Tough Resistance**

But the charge has been made in dispatches written from Allied Headquarters itself that the attack had spent its force and been contained by unexpectedly tough and skillful German resistance even before rain almost unprecedented for Normandy intervened to clinch the failure.

How much substance may lie beyond such charges remains for professional analysis. It is known that the advance elements of the attacking force encountered dense screens of German antitank defenses at the end of the first day's advance which necessitated a halt for regrouping, the bringing up of artillery, and strong air support. Before the advance could be resumed rain stopped everything.

Presumably rain foredoomed the effort from the start. Yet is the Allied Command still operating in Normandy in a manner most

*Continued on Page 7, Column 1*

Associated Press

**British Press Forward Beyond Caen**

**British soldiers take cover in a roadside ditch, near the French town of Cagny, as they press forward beyond the city of Caen, after having wrested the stronghold from the enemy.**

**Marigny captured by American forces in Normandy — Allied ships attack Sabang.**

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

*From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches*

A surprise Russian drive south of the center of the line has pushed into Lwow and, according to German radiocasts, has come right up to the Vistula west of Lublin, 120 miles to the north.

A notable feature of this advance on Lwow was that for the first time in the war American planes, flying from American bases in Russia, supplied tactical support for the Russian forces.

The planes used were Lightnings and Mustangs attached to the United States 15th Air Force, based on Italy. American airmen previously had appeared at Russian air bases for shuttle-bombing, but never until now for tactical combat operations with the Red Army.

The planes in this initial operation encountered little resistance and sustained no losses.

The Russian advance is quickly transforming the battle front in the East. The Red Army is now less than 50 miles from Warsaw, farther north on the Vistula. It is forcing the Germans farther north to disengage themselves as best they can from a precarious position both to the north and the south.

In the north, General Bagramian's First Baltic Army almost has surrounded Dvinsk, largest city in East Latvia.

In this sector the Russians are 70 miles from Riga, Latvia's Capital. Around the Baltic are the German Sixteenth and Eighteenth Armies, under General Lindemann — one of the commanders whose disappearance has been reported.

Retreat lines for these two armies are being snapped one by one. Should American airmen be turned loose against these supply lines to the north, the German situation would be seriously imperiled.

German strongholds in danger, farther to the south, include Bialystok and Brest Litovsk. Sixty miles west of Lwow is Przemysl, another stronghold which is being flanked by General Konev's First Ukrainian Army.

Still farther to the south is Stanislawów, within 28 miles of the Hungarian-held Tatar Pass through the Carpathians. This German base already is partially hemmed in.

While these moves were on the way in Russia, little of importance happened in Italy. In Normandy, where there have been outward signs of a major advance, the American forces west of St. Lô captured Marigny—an advance of more than three miles.

The invading forces generally, however, are clearly being slowed down by a powerful and extremely skillful defense, to which Marshal Rommel is devoting all his available troops. This fact presumably accounts for Prime Minister Churchill's visit to Normandy, for conferences with General Montgomery.

In the Pacific, the Japanese report an attack by an unspecified Allied naval task force on Sabang at the west end of Sumatra, the largest island of the Netherlands East Indies.

## Eastern Front:

### Cossacks Reported On Vistula River

Cossacks forces reached the east bank of the Vistula River according to German broadcasts, while other Russians, supported for the first time by United States planes in direct, tactical operations, surrounded the German garrison at Lwow and stormed into that great rail city.

The Vistula was reached in the

*Continued on Page 6, Column 2*

# Children Flock to Concert; Long Army Week Ordered; Reich Repatriates Warned

**The World's Day—July 26, 1944**

### Boston: 4,000 Youngsters Attend Symphony

**More than 4,000 children** and their companions attended the opening concert of the Boston Symphony children series on the Charles River Esplanade. [Page 2.]

**First penalty for a strike** imposed by the New England War Labor Board in its 17 months' history was reported today; however the strikers won more than enough to offset their loss. [Page 2.]

**Louis A. Cordeiro** of New Bedford was named today by Chairman William H. Burke of the Democratic State Committee to represent Massachusetts on the Committee which will formally notify President Roosevelt of his nomination for a fourth term when he returns to the White House.

**First civilian visitors** since Pearl Harbor to the lighthouse on Minot's Ledge today mounted the steps of "America's most dangerous beacon" and presented a memorial tablet, bearing names of lightkeepers since 1850, to the officer there. [Page 5.]

### In Europe: German Repatriates Face Delays

**German repatriates** from the liner Drottningholm who left Lisbon en route homeward on July 23 have been warned that they will have to make their own way home from Toulouse because of the disorganization of French railways, according to a Reuter dispatch from Lisbon.

**Whereabouts** of the second group of British civilian internees for whom the liner Drottningholm is now waiting at Lisbon is not known, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons. Mr. Eden said he was waiting further reports from British representatives in Switzerland and Portugal. It was suggested that transportation difficulties in France might be responsible.

**A list of Latvians** who participated in the massacres of Jews in Latvia has just been brought out of the country by a Jewish woman who escaped from Latvia and has reached Sweden after hiding from the Gestapo for one and a half years, the Overseas News Agency reports. This document listing the collaborating Latvians is now on its way to the Allied War Crimes Commission in London.

### Washington: Somervell Orders 54-Hour Week

**A 54-hour work week** was ordered by Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, Chief of the Army Service Forces, for all military and civilian personnel in offices under his command. The added hour a day was necessitated by an "accumulation of unfinished work," it was explained.

**Col. Bradley Dewey**, Rubber Director, recommended that his office be dissolved and the rubber problem be put under the War Production Board because synthetic rubber output is meeting essential needs. Civilian tires will remain restricted and there are other problems to be solved, he said. [Page 12.]

### Far East: British to Support Roosevelt Aim

**The American people** can rely on the full support of the British Government in the aim of President Roosevelt to bring to justice all the Japanese responsible for the execution of American fliers who bombed the Japanese homeland, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons.

**In Chungking it** was announced that the Governments of China and Czechoslovakia have raised their respective diplomatic missions to the rank of embassies. The step was taken to strengthen "the ties of friendship and mutual understanding between the two countries," it was stated.

**Premier Kuniaki Koiso** of Japan, after a session on July 25 with the new Japanese Cabinet, has held "important conferences" with Education Minister Harushige Ninomiya, Welfare Minister Hisatada Hirose, and President Taketora Ogata of the Japanese Information Board, according to the Tokyo Radio.

### National: Pennsylvania Coal Company Fined

**The Glen Alden Coal Company** of Scranton, Pa., one of the world's largest anthracite mining companies, and 26 other hard-coal companies in Pennsylvania were fined a total of $61,000 in Federal Court in New York on charges of conspiring to fix prices in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act. [Financial Page.]

### The War:

**Latest developments** on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

## *Koussevitzky Sees Live Role For Music in Universal Peace*

LENOX, Mass., July 26 (AP)—To insure the success of the next world peace conference, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, in a birthday interview, described an international music festival to be held with it.

That "music can save the world," long has been the philosophy of the famed conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, 70 years old today.

That its harmonizing influence would assist the new peace conference to avoid the bickering of Versailles, he is equally certain.

This is his suggestion:

"If our nation should send its greatest singers, players and a leading symphony orchestra to the peace conference—and if other nations would do likewise—we would have an international music event of the highest spiritual value and one that would give the peace conference delegates the rest, peace and joy of the finest entertainment. It would inspire and facilitate their work."

There would be no difficulty getting the artists, Dr. Koussevitzky said.

"Musicians always are the best ambassadors between countries, and all invited would eagerly attend and perform because they would consider it a mission to be done for world peace."

There is every reason to believe that the composers of the world would be fired to create new works for the event, perhaps some that would be a lasting inspiration to humanity, he added.

Would the Boston Symphony Orchestra undertake such an assignment?

"Of course," smiled the conductor.

"I feel sure that if this great music festival were to be held at the peace conference the trustees of the orchestra and the people of Boston would realize that we are doing a service for America and would be glad to allow us to accept."

The Russian-born Director is resting at his summer home and preparing for the revival at Tanglewood this week-end and next of an abbreviated version of the Berkshire Festival which he raised to top rank in the musical world. At that time the orchestra will give four concerts devoted entirely to the works of Mozart.

Dr. Koussevitzky is just as full of enthusiasm as he was when he took over the leadership of the Boston Symphony Orchestra 20 years ago.

### The Christian Science Monitor Index

**Wednesday, July 26, 1944**


| | |
|---|---|
| Boston and New England News | 2, 4, 5 |
| Daily Features Page | 17 |
| Editorials | 18 |
| Financial Pages | 14, 15 |
| Movie Guide | 8 |
| New Hampshire Letter | 2 |
| Radio Timetable | 4 |
| Sports Page | 16 |
| Theater and Arts | 4 |
| The Home Forum | 10 |
| Fellow Citizens (With Portuguese Translation) | |
| Today's Woman | 13 |
| **Advertising** | |
| Amusements (grouped) | 4 |
| Classified | 16 |
| Real Estate Directory | 12 |
| Restaurants (grouped) | 16 |


### Weather Predictions

**Fair**

**Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.**

### Waste Paper Collections

**Boston — Business Office Collection—Over 500 pounds call Hubbard 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds place in nearest bin.**

**Central Orleans — Tomorrow.**

**Wareham—Tomorrow.**

**Onset—Tomorrow.**

**Everett—Saturday.**

### *King Appointed Motor Registrar*

The Executive Council today approved the appointment of Rudolph F. King, speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, as the new Registrar of Motor Vehicles, to succeed Frank A. Goodwin. He will take office Aug. 16.

Appointment of Speaker King, who has been 10 years in the State Legislature, was placed before the Council by Herman A. MacDonald, Public Works Commissioner. A resident of Millis and General Manager of a Boston leather firm, Speaker King was defeated in the July 11 Republican primary for nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. Registrar Goodwin, on the other hand, was named in the primary as Republican candidate for State Auditor.

## N. E. Gets More Scarce-in-War Articles Soon

Good news for New England householders—that electric irons, various items of now-scarce galvanized wear, snow shovels, and furnace scoops will be available in hardware stores soon was contained in an announcement today by Russell Mueller, Executive Secretary of the New England Hardware Dealers Association.

This has been made possible by a recent ruling of the War Production Board, removing restrictions on types of iron and steel which may be used for these items.

The electric irons—long a top item on housewives' "want" lists—will neither be rationed nor require a purchaser's need certificate, Mr. Mueller pointed out. And he added that the irons should reach retail stores early in the fall.

Eight classes of galvanized-ware items that may be produced now are: Garbage cans, ash cans, pails, buckets, wash tubs, wash boilers, storage cans for petroleum products, fire shovels, funnels, coal hods, and scuttles.

A manufacturer's ability to produce galvanized ware at the permitted rate, Mr. Mueller explained, will be contingent upon the availability of materials and noninterference with war work. Garbage and ash cans represent a 25 per cent increase over that previously permitted.

The WPB also has permitted the manufacture of furnace scoops

*Continued on Page 2, Column 5*

## Fish Isolationist Issue Is Sidestepped by Dewey

By Roscoe Drummond
*Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor*

ALBANY, N. Y., July 26—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, after indicating that he does not intend to offend even the most extreme isolationists by coming out against the renomination of Representative Hamilton Fish of his own State, as he did two years ago, began today a series of conferences with Gov. Bricker of Ohio, his running mate, to work out the framework of their national campaign.

Arriving here from his home in Columbus, Ohio, Governor Bricker joined Mr. Dewey at the Executive Mansion, and in their first meeting since the nomination of the two-Governor Republican ticket in Chicago plunged into a discussion of five major phases of their plans to defeat President Roosevelt's fourth-term bid this fall.

These are the matters which were before them:

1. Organization of the campaign on a nation-wide basis and the most effective division of political labor between them, including the laying out of a more extensive speaking tour for Governor Bricker than Mr. Dewey expects to undertake himself.

2. A detailed canvass of the problems of organization personnel, including the selection of regional campaign managers and other strategic campaign workers.

3. Development of means to bring the full influence and power of the 26 Republican governors—whose states if carried by Governors Dewey and Bricker in November would be more than enough to elect them—to bear in behalf of the national ticket during the coming months.

4. A complete exchange of personal views on Party policy and campaign strategy in order to determine in advance which issues

*Continued on Page 12, Column 1*

## *Daisy Means It for a Kiss*

By a Staff Photographer

**Fond Affection in a 'Ducky' Manner**

**While waiting for her turn in the ring, Daisy Duckling, aged five weeks, bestowed an ardent kiss on Billy Morong, chum of Daisy's master, Robert Griswold. Daisy took second prize in the "Best Bird or Fowl" class at today's eighth annual pet show of the Roxbury Clubhouse of the Boys' Clubs of Boston. Story on Page 2.**

## U. S.-Britain Not Far Apart In Oil Parley

By Joseph G. Harrison
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 26—Will the world's oil supply ease the machinery of lasting peace or will it help lead nations to another war? The Anglo-American Oil Conference, now in its second day here, is designed to guarantee the first, and thus prevent the second.

Although the sessions are not open to the public or the press and are dealing with broad principles rather than specific questions, there is good evidence that the American and British Governments are in fairly close agreement on most major points. According to official sources, the Conference is expected to result in the setting up of a joint Anglo-American Oil Commission.

This Commission, working in closest touch with the American State Department and the British Foreign Office, would outline a suggested program for the orderly, fair and efficient development of world petroleum resources. While this program probably would not affect production within the United States—except as this was influenced by conditions in other of the world's oil fields— it would almost certainly affect American companies operating in such areas as the Middle East and Latin America.

Both the American and British conferees are known to believe that their countries will be the major beneficiaries from any move to stabilize international oil production. Not only does the

*Continued on Page 7, Column 3*

## *Pomeranian Nobility Spurs Reich Unrest*

*An unusual dispatch from a correspondent who visited Nazi-ridden Pomerania gives exclusive information on how revolt is building up among the large landed nobility of northern Germany. It discloses the large scale of defense works around these estates, showing that the whole underground beneath large forests in some cases is used as defense works or supply depots.*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SOMEWHERE IN POMERANIA, July 26—Here in deepest Pomerania, home of Germany's military caste—von Bocks, von Rundstedts, von Bismarcks, von Steins and zum Steins, the land of monocled aristocracy—the attempt to kill Hitler has caused a considerable stir. The old families here have long been divided in feud on the question of loyalty to the Nazis and Hitler.

A hint of the coming military collapse began to be found here, even before the first winter in Russia, among the upper caste, whose position in society is based on land ownership.

The Hitler Party was regarded as good enough by the Prussian upper 10,000 war lords while still offering hope of acquisition of new land through the war, but when the Nazis were unsuccessful, the war lords remembered that the Nazis were mere rabble, far below their century-old families.

**Hitler an Interloper**

One of their own caste, the Kaiser, or one of the nobility might command their loyalty to the very end, even though that end looked gloomy, but Hitler was a mere interloper.

No "divine right of kings" restrained some of them from trying to assassinate him, especially as he treated some of their kind among the highest generals almost with contempt.

Fear of the consequences of defeat and of Communism as Russian troops came closer has kept them fighting "for Germany."

As the Russians threaten East Prussia, trophies and

*Continued on Page 12, Column 3*

## Allies to Expand Leapfrog Moves to Tokyo; Japanese Navy Failing in Task of Support

By William Norwood
*Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PEARL HARBOR, July 26 — From all present indications Japanese garrisons on Guam and Tinian will share the same fate experienced by Saipan's defenders—with no prospect of reinforcement or rescue by the Japanese Navy as yet indicated.

The Marianas campaign appears to climax a series of repeated failures by the Japanese Navy to fulfill its strategical obligation to the Japanese Army.

To observers familiar with past cleavages between the two major branches of Japan's military machine it would not be surprising if friction aggravated by those repeated failures were contributing to a breakdown of that machine.

Blame for inadequacies of the Japanese naval forces however, must be shared by the army and its traditional insistence upon a subordinate role for Japanese admirals. For all the blustering with which Tokyo propagandists have inflated the importance and power of the Japanese Navy, traditional strategical concepts developed by military leaders of that country have subordinated the Navy to ground forces.

**Position of Navy**

Although it may appear to be my ideal propaganda line for Tokyo apologists to employ at this time, it is apparently true that the Japanese Navy never has supposed to "seek battle" with the enemy fleet.

According to military textbooks, the Japanese Navy is supposed to transport, escort, supply, and reinforce ground forces. Its offensive function is limited to hit and run tactics. It is supposed to employ surprise, inflict damage on the enemy and then retire from the scene of action.

A review of all major Pacific naval actions in which the Japanese Navy has figured from Pearl Harbor down to the battle of the Philippines Sea indicates the Japanese were following their historical role and that at no time were they actually seeking a showdown fight.

But, as has been so forcefully demonstrated by the Marianas action, the job of guarding and reinforcing their Pacific outposts has become much bigger than Japanese naval planners anticipated.

Since Admiral Chester W.

*Continued on Page 6, Column 6*

***Strategy in Pacific***

*The scope of Allied strategy in the Pacific is beginning to unfold. It appears clear that the war against Japan can be won without routing out all of the bases which the Japanese have established in their island fortresses of the Pacific.*

*Two significant dispatches today chart the development of the grim game of leapfrog which now is reversing the meaning of Pearl Harbor.*

By Gordon Walker
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific*

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, July 26 — When American forces made their recent landings in the Marianas and in western New Guinea, it became clear once and for all that the road to Tokyo will be traversed in progressively bigger leapfrog bounds.

Allied military commanders no longer consider it necessary to reduce each and every Japanese base in the Pacific and the Asiatic mainland before undertaking a final, direct assault on Japan proper.

From the remarkable progress made in recent amphibious operations it is clear that the Pacific war—now moving into a new decisive phase—is developing more and more into a series of by-passing moves, jumps which will cut off and isolate huge areas of Japan's conquered Empire.

**By-Passing Developed**

The technique of by-passing was first tried out in the Southwest Pacific when forces under the command of Admiral William Halsey pushed ashore last November in Empress Augusta Bay. This single jump practically cut off an estimated 20,000 Japanese troops and completely trapped these enemy forces when still another landing was made on Green Island Feb. 15.

This first experiment in by-

*Continued on Page 6, Column 7*

# Contempt Charge Upheld In Dorchester Race Case

Four Dorchester boys were found guilty of contempt of court yesterday in Dorchester Municipal Court after they were identified as youths who attacked a witness in the anti-Semitic case which had its origin in racial rioting on May 12.

Another youth, one of four defendants in the original case, in which a number of Jewish schoolboys were set upon by non-Jewish schoolmates in a Boston Elevated Rapid Transit train, was found guilty of assault and battery.

Because the convicted youths had no previous record imposition of sentence was continued by the court for six months on the stipulation that if no anti-Semitic incidents occur in that time they would be found not guilty and their court record would be eliminated.

Judge Francis S. Wyner, who presided at the Juvenile session condemned the conduct of the boys as "incipient fascism and gangsterism." He said that not only are the boys guilty of race crime but their parents, their church, and the State must share the responsibility so long as they fail to curb such action.

Capt. Justin McCarthy of the Dorchester police station and Henry P. McLaughlin, Assistant Headmaster of Dorchester High School for Boys, pleaded leniency for the offenders involved in yesterday's session. Captain McCarthy told the court that he believed it was a case of vandalism rather than racial.

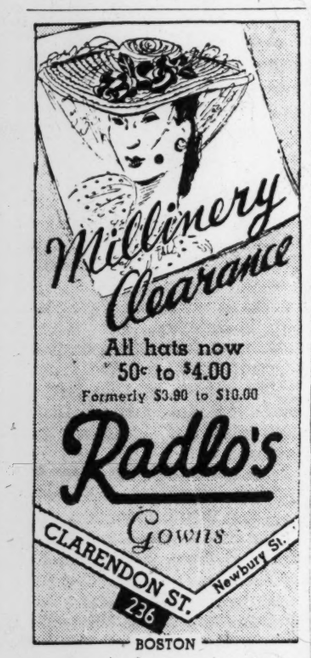
Rabbi Samuel I. Korff of Temple Kahillath Jacob, Dorchester, who with Mr. McLaughlin was appointed by the court last week to make findings and report to the court, refrained from making any recommendations as to the disposition of the cases.

The completion of yesterday's session marked the end of the case which began more than two months ago and which has attracted considerable attention. There were actually two incidents in which Jewish boys were physically attacked on May 11 and 12. The major attack was the one aboard the rapid transit train on May 12. The May 11 attack took place on an elevated bus.

Although complaints were originally sought against a large number of boys only nine were eventually throught to trial. Five of these were disposed of last month when one boy was found guilty on two separate counts of assault and battery. The verdict was immediately appealed. Four others, also found guilty, had their cases placed on file when the court charged their conduct to "youthful exuberance."

Last week two more boys were found guilty of participating in a riot and their cases were placed on file for six months under the same conditions as applied by the court to the cases disposed of yesterday. A third boy was found guilty without any extenuating circumstances and was placed in custody of his parents under $100 bail. His case has been appealed.

The Good Neighbor Association of Dorchester, Mattapan, and Hyde Park, it was learned today, plans to seek action by the Attorney General's office under the race libel act against those believed guilty of writing the anti-Semitic epithets on the basement wall in Dorchester High School for Boys which set off the May incidents.



### Patrick Tobin

Patrick Tobin, of Jamaica Plain, uncle of Mayor Tobin and gardener at the Old Harbor Village, South Boston, passed on today at Boston City Hospital after being struck by an automobile.

Walter Carlson, operator of the car which struck Mr. Tobin, was charged with operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of liquor and with manslaughter. The hearing was continued until Aug. 9.

# 'Indians' Again Camp on Banks Of the Charles

Minnehaha, Pocahontas and Hiawatha are living along the banks of the Charles River these days, with permission of the Boston Park Department.

They're not real redskins, however, but Boston boys and girls who are using the Indian Summer Day Camp on the Northern Artery.

Braves and squaws trek to the reservation each morning during the week, except on Saturdays and Sundays, and from their councillors, called "Wanji," learn Indian folk-lore, music, dancing, games and handcraft.

Classes alternate between the park, an enclosed playground and classrooms at the Elizabeth Peabody House to which the tribe belongs. One hundred and thirty-five children have registered for the playground activities this summer, according to Mrs. Grace W. Huntress, who is head worker at the neighborhood house on Charles Street which was established in memory of Miss Elizabeth Peabody in 1896 on behalf of the children in the West End of Boston. It is a Red Feather service organization.

Swanboat rides, museum trips and swimming provide fun and exercise during the week, and every Wednesday morning, in the theater connected with the Peabody House, a Pow Wow is held. Feathers for headbands are awarded for merit, the bright colored ones going to those who are worthy of special recognition.

A new experiment, the playground project was begun because gasoline shortages prevent the transportation of children in beach wagons for trips.

## Belmont Officer Gets Merit Award

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—The "great influence" exercised by Capt. Homer R. Oldfield, Coast Artillery Corps, of Belmont, Mass., in development of effective radio and communications equipment for use by antiaircraft artillery today won him the Legion of Merit.

The War Department, in announcing the award, said that Captain Oldfield, head of the electronics section of the Antiaircraft Artilery Board, "under considerable pressure with respect to time, tested equipment and rendered such wise recommendations in matters affecting the adoption of equipment that the effectiveness of our antiaircraft artillery matériel was materially improved."

# Pets Pet and Petted at Pet Show

By a Staff Photographer

**At Roxbury Clubhouse**

Left: Joseph Rains says Fluff is "mostly Spitz, some terrier," and he's mighty proud of her for winning a blue ribbon at the pet show at the Roxbury Clubhouse this morning. Right: John Gilboy waits with Helen for their turn in the ring. John is partial to kittens. Maintains they don't scratch and he likes to tickle them under the chin. Lower: Jackie Kane and his prize-winning Red Rock, Dickie.

# WFA to Give Its Support To Potato Prices

WORCESTER, Mass., July 26 (AP)—Potato farmers were assured today that 1944 No. 1 grade potatoes would bring not less than $2.20 per hundredweight, while prices of other grades would be supported—varying from this price.

The statement was made by Sumner R. Parker, State administrative officer of the agricultural conservation program, who said that assurance of the price support was given by the War Food Administration.

The No. 1 price would be for potatoes delivered in new sacks, F. O. B., and passing federal inspection.

He spoke at a meeting of representative potato growers meeting with county, State and national officials.

Estimates indicated, Mr. Parker said, that Massachusetts' potato crop this year would approximate last year's record-breaker. Building on last year's experience, he added—with the combined efforts of all interested agencies—this State should be able to accomplish an orderly marketing of the bumper crop now in the making.

# Men in Union Penalized For Strike Action

First penalties meted out to union men for striking contrary to orders were announced in Boston today by the New England War Labor Board. Twenty-eight firemen and engineers in the Salem-Peabody leather area were docked around a total of $20.

The WLB imposed the penalty because the walkout was undertaken while the case was pending before it.

On the other hand, the strikers got what they wanted. The WLB seemed due to give them 95 cents an hour and the employers had agreed. They demanded $1, and in the decision made public today they received it. The award was made on its merits, it is said, and would have been given regardless of the strike.

The penalty consists of disallowing five cents an hour of the raise for 60 days. As the men are working 40 to 42 hours or more, this means a loss at the minimum of $2 a week. Actually because of overtime, it will be a bit more and will probably figure around $20 for the 60 days.

**Loss in Money Offset**

However, the raises are retroactive for as far back as last December and February, differing with the last contract expirations in the various plants. Hence the sum the men will acquire through winning the extra nickel will considerably more than make up the $20 or so they lose.

The raises for firemen range from 17½ cents an hour at the most to 8 cents at the least. They had been receiving from the bottom figure of 82½ cents in one plant to the top of 92 cents in the top paying plant. The engineers draw proportionate increases running from $1.05 an hour for third-class operating engineer to $1.20 for second-class engineer in charge.

**2,000 Needlessly Idle**

The strike from May 18 to 24 needlessly made 2,000 production workers idle, the WLB said in its release. Besides the 28 engineers and firemen involved in the seven original plants in the dispute, other engineers and firemen in the leather district walked out in sympathy. As they were key men, their absence caused a wide tieup of production. The Board pointed out the output of vital war materials suffered.

# Dickey, Daisy and Maizie Star at Roxbury Pet Show

By Alice Myers
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Dickey the strutting Red Rock, Daisy the fluffy yellow duck, and Maizie the big gray rabbit, won a major share of attention at this morning's eighth annual pet show of the Roxbury Clubhouse of the Boys' Clubs of Boston by reason of their quiet good manners in the midst of a galaxy of yelping dogs and meowing cats.

To be sure Daisy bestowed a rather too violent kiss on Billy Morong's lip. But after all she is only "one month and one week" old, according to her devoted master, Robert Griswold, who will himself be 12 tomorrow. While waiting for her turn in the ring, the two chums had Daisy confined to barracks that were most fearfully and wonderfully made out of an erstwhile orange crate.

Dickey had barracks too, but being a mature bird of one and a half summers, was not confined. Instead he presented a model of deportment perched on Jackie Kane's shoulder or resting comfortably on his master's knee where Jackie could stroke his back tenderly. Jackie's taste in pets runs to roosters. He likes them because they're good fighters. Proudly he related how Dickey "guards" the two hens who share the Kanes' backyard with six other roosters.

To the uninitiated Maizie looked as if she might really be something, but to Jimmy Downing, aged 7, who wasn't much bigger than his cherished pet, she was "just a rabbit." Anyway she carried off the blue ribbon in the "Best Miscellaneous" class. And very pretty it looked against her gray coat.

A favorite among the pups was James LaPierre's "King of the Mounties" looking every inch a potential king perhaps, but as of this morning acting the cuddly role of a two-months-old German shepard. So used to being cuddled by all and sundry was he that he couldn't quite make it around the ring on his own four feet. Not even with the help of frantic tugs on his leash. He just sat, until raised to his master's neck where he began diligently to wash behind the ears.

Nevertheless King was carried off with third prize in "Best Male Dog Under One Year." This was not his master's first triumph at a pet show. Two years ago James went home with a special prize for his white mice. It's difficult for James to decide whether he prefers dogs or white mice.

The best dog in the show was "Sousie" a female exhibited by Reginald Johnson, 13 years old, of 45 Elmoor Street, Roxbury. The best cat was an angora, "Fluffy," 17 pounds of fluff and eyes displayed by William Collier of 27 Shirley Street, Roxbury.

In the best family of pets classification, Robert Jennings, 7 years old, of 66 Codman Park, Roxbury, won first prize with his two kittens, "Iky and Mickey."

Oldest pet in the show was a wood turtle, 12 years, shown by Robert Brown of 2401 Washington Street, Roxbury, who was only one year older than the turtle. The most unusual pet was a little yellow duck, exhibited by Robert Griswold of 173 Bluehill Avenue, Roxbury.

The pet with the most obedient complex was "Chink" a chow shown by Michael Gorman of 127 Warren St., Roxbury.

Winners and their pets in the respective classes are as follows:

Best male dog over 1 year, "Peggie" exhibited by Robert Weeks of Roxbury; male dog under 1 year, "Pal" exhibited by Francis Grieve of Roxbury; female dog over 1 year "Sousie" exhibited by Reginald Johnson, Roxbury; female dog under one year "Fluff" exhibited by Joseph Rains, Roxbury.

Best male cat over 1 year, "Buffey" by William Collier, Roxbury; male cat under 1 year, "Snowball" by John McKinnon, Dorchester; large female cat over 1 year, "Brownie" by Michael Collier, Roxbury; small female cat under 1 year, "Butch" by Jerome Orstein, Dorchester.

Best fowl or bird "Dickey" a rooster, by John Kane, Roxbury.

Best miscellaneous "Maizie" a rabbit, by James Downing, Roxbury.

# N. H. Tax Income Shows Drop Of $139,000 for Fiscal Year

**The Week in New Hampshire**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H., July 26—State Treasurer F. Gordon Kimball reports a decrease in State income from taxation for the 1943-1944 fiscal year as compared with the previous fiscal year. The drop amounts to $139,000.

The largest drop, that of more than $200,000, was in the State road toll or gasoline tax. The largest increase was in the tax on pari-mutuel gambling at New Hampshire race tracks and fairs. The savings bank tax also showed a sizable decrease, largely because of the fact that savings banks expanded their holdings of tax exempt investments.

The tax on interest and dividends collected by the State in behalf of the cities and towns of the State decreased from $735,280 in the 1943 fiscal year to $678,200 in the fiscal year just ended.

### Credit Association

Activities of the Farmers Production Credit Association of New Hampshire are running at a record high. During the first six months of the current year new and renewal loans totaled $289,348, compared with $232,082 for the first six months a year ago. Officials attribute much of the gain to a better understanding on the part of the farmers of the facilities offered by the co-operative financing agency. This year the Association has added $2,797 to its reserve funds. Gradually government funds invested in the Association are being withdrawn, so that the Association will be truly the property of its members.

### Scholarship Fund

A four-year university scholarship fund for some graduate of a New Hampshire secondary school "to encourage the study of electrical engineering" has been established by the Davis Transformer Company and Stockwell Transformer Corporation of Concord. The scholarship will provide $400 a year for four consecutive years at the University of New Hampshire plus the offer of employment during the summer months. The State Commissioner of Education will name a committee of three to select the person to receive the scholarship. The President of the University and the Presidents of the two companies will also serve on the committee. The committee will select from those recommended a small number who may be given special standardized examinations to help in the selection of the most promising candidate.

### New Plate Colors

For years green and white have been the traditional colors of New Hampshire's motor vehicle registration plates. But Motor Vehicle Commissioner Virgil D. White reveals that the State is now forced to abandon this familiar color scheme. The 1945 automobile plates will have black letters on a white background. The change has been necessary because of the disappearance of green paint from the market. Sufficient white enamel is on hand for the backgrounds, and it is learned that the black paint for the letters and figures is readily available. "Any color but black would contain unstable substitutes and we feared that they might not stand up through the year," declares Commissioner White.

## Winter to See An Increase In Snow Shovels

*Continued from Page 1*

and snow shovels for next winter's household needs, Mr. Mueller added. The sizes and types will be made according to specifications, provided they are made from idle or excessive inventories of steel.

It is estimated that 30,000 dozen furnace scoops and 85,000 dozen snow shovels will be produced in 1944. These will be available to the individual buyer by late fall or early winter, Mr. Mueller said.

Concerning stoves, he added that the Office of Price Administration has ruled that local War Price and Rationing Boards may now issue ration certificates for coal and wood-heating stoves to eligible applicants without regard to quota restrictions.

The WPB also is allowing 3,000,000 pounds of brass for small-arms ammunition production for arms ammunition production for civilians. "Substantial deliveries of the ammunition should continue through the summer months," Mr. Mueller stated.

## Weather Predictions

*By the U. S. Weather Bureau*

**Fair**

**Boston and Vicinity:** Fair tonight. Increasing cloudiness Thursday morning followed by showers and scattered thundershowers in the afternoon. No important temperature changes tonight or Thursday. Gentle winds tonight increasing to moderate Thursday.

**Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island:** Fair tonight, increasing cloudiness Thursday morning, followed by showers, scattered thundershowers late in the afternoon. No important temperature changes.

**Vermont and Connecticut:** Considerable cloudiness tonight. Cloudy with showers and scattered thundershowers Thursday. No important temperature changes.

**For Massachusetts:** Considerable cloudiness west portion tonight and Thursday, with showers and scattered thundershowers on Thursday morning and showers and scattered thundershowers in the afternoon.

**Eastport to Block Island:** No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

**High Tides at Boston**

Wednesday, 4:28 p. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Thursday, 4:46 a. m.; height 8.6 feet.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## New Englanders Aid in Air Search For Japan's Fleet

Latest convincing proof of the Navy's reconnaissance superiority over the Japanese is found in the record of Squadron VB 106, in which several New Englanders flew, and which has just returned from a Pacific duty tour.

The name of almost every VB 106 base is recognizable as a stepping-stone in the American resurgence in the Pacific. The squadron searched approximately 125,000 square miles a day from successive bases at Midway, Canton, Baker, Funafuti, Guadalcanal, Munda, Nadzab, the Admiralty Islands, and Wake.

The Navy's new "thousand-mile eyes"—squadrons of fast, tough, far-ranging Liberator search planes—are now scouring 1,000,000 square miles of Pacific Ocean daily to permit American task forces to continue their advance on Tokyo without fear of being surprised by the Japanese Fleet.

In its seven-month duty tour, VB 106 flew 1,262 sorties totaling 16,000 hours of flight. It bombed targets of opportunity found on its searches, sinking 43 Japanese ships and damaging 54, including 33 cargo vessels and 3 submarines. Fifteen planes were shot down and 22 more were scored as probables, with five planes smashed on the ground and 17 probables destroyed.

New Englanders in Squadron VB 106 include:

Ensign Richard C. Goldthwait, Medford; Lieut. (jg) Edward W. Ashley, and AMM2c John F. Mulroy, both of New Bedford; Lieut. (jg) Everett J. Hammarstrom, Worcester; Ensign Howard E. Ellis, Saugus; AMM1c Russell A. Antell, Amesbury; AMM2c Charles B. Bezanson, Squantum; AM1c William P. Hikel, Millinocket, Maine, and AOM2c William R. Stuard, Belfast, Maine.

## Port-to-Port Food Hauls Prohibited

Moving food for ship stores over the road between ports rather than using supplies at the port where the ship is located was prohibited by the War Shipping Administration in a bulletin today, it was announced by John T. Lang, Chairman of the WSA Boston Group of Ship Suppliers.

Mr. Lang explained that suppliers in other ports had been shipping food and ship stores to Boston for many weeks over the road for ships that were at this port, using gasoline and shipping space needlessly and adding to the wear on tires as well as depriving the Boston group of the business.

### Brig. Gen. George E. Fogg

PORTLAND, Maine, July 26 (AP)—Brig. Gen. George E. Fogg, who passed on today at the Veterans Administration Hospital at Bronx, N. Y., was former commander of the 240th Coast Artillery, Maine National Guard, and retired General Solicitor of the Maine Central Railroad law department.

For many years a persistent pleader for military preparedness for defense, General Fogg was in command of the 240th when it took over Portland harbor defense ports as part of the expanded army in 1940. He was retired from military service in 1942 and from his railroad activities a year ago. He was a native of Portland.

### Show on Boston Common

Tonight's program of the Boston Park Department's Gay Ninety Variety Show will be dedicated to the United States Maritime Service. Taking place on the Charles and Beacon Streets corner of Boston Common, the show, with "Bill" Mullen as Master of Ceremonies, will begin at 8 p. m.


# To you who are waiting for a new home telephone

As of today, there are many thousands on the waiting lists of our Telephone Business Offices throughout this territory. Some have been waiting for many months.

The reason is a shortage of telephone equipment, due to the fact that practically all telephone manufacturing facilities and manpower have been working to produce communications equipment for war.

So we must say frankly that our present chances of filling your order depend upon these two things . . . (1) the extent to which present subscribers may decide to give up service, thus releasing central office equipment, instruments, outside wires, etc.; and (2) the extent to which such released equipment is not needed for war and essential civilian services and emergencies.

While we cannot tell at this time when we will be able to install a telephone for you, we do promise you this: *Your application will not be forgotten, and it will be filled in its proper turn.*

Now may I take a moment to say something on behalf of us "telephone people"? It concerns you, too.

We don't like to use the words "No" and "We don't know when" any more than you like to hear them.

We have a pretty good idea how you feel when you have been accustomed to telephone service when and where you want it — and can't get it. We think we know how "Sorry" sounds when you, as an applicant for new service, move into a new place and find that the previous tenant's instrument must be put back into the "pool" to fill an order ahead of yours . . . or when you ask just how long you will have to wait and we are unable to tell you.

But so long as needs of war have first claim and until the manufacture of adequate telephone equipment for civilian use can be resumed, our job is to do the best we can, and to be fair to everybody.

Meanwhile, we are finding an attitude of co-operation and understanding on your part that is genuinely appreciated by all of us.

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# Stimson Sees Nazis Fade But No Sign of Collapse

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—Germany has been shaken and "shot through with doubts" by the three-sided Allied attacks in Europe, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said last night, but there is no collapse in sight and no excuse for relaxing on the home front.

"There is only one sure strategy to finish this war with finality and speed," the Secretary declared in a radio report on his recent trip to Italy and Normandy.

"That is for us and our allies to gear every resource we have in men and equipment in a final, unremitting assault on land, sea and in the air. The determination to do this is unmistakably present in our men in uniform. It must also be the guiding thought of everyone behind the lines."

Secretary Stimson speaking over the Blue and Mutual Networks, said many persons are talking of a quick victory through collapse of the German Army, but "such a collapse is not yet apparent to our men who are locked in combat with a brutal, resourceful and stubborn enemy."

"Our enemies, Germany and Japan, have set their standard of existence on military power," said the Secretary. "It is the one thing their twisted minds can recognize and measure. As long as they have any reason to believe they can maintain a degree of equality in that regard they will fight hard and tenaciously."

"But when they see that they are about to be completely overpowered, when that fact is physically and unmistakably carried to their doorsteps, then and only then will they collapse."

Since the Allied armies have begun the pressure of superior power upon Germany, Secretary Stimson said, "her armies and her people are shaken and shot through with doubts. But in no sense are they yet broken."

As the tempo of the war increases, and the allied offensives grow in violence, Secretary Stimson said, the speed and finality of victory will depend on two factors —"the fortitude of our soldiers, and the completeness of their supply."

The morale of troops whom he saw on the three-weeks trip which ended last week is high, Secretary Stimson said, and they are confident of victory. He added, however, that the expenditure of all types of equipment, armament and ammunition "is appalling. . . . It is on the supplying of this materiel that the lives of our men and the fortunes of the country depend. . . .

"I believe I know my countrymen and countrywomen well enough to know that none of them will want to carry on his conscience that any action or inaction on his part will weaken the superb fighting spirit of our soldiers, or deny them the constant replacement of men and equipment that they must have in order to maintain their offensive."

Secretary Stimson said the troops in the field were the most efficient, aggressive, and most potentially powerful force on the ground, on the sea, and in the air that history has seen, and suggested that "few of us here would recognize the skilled, relentless fighters that are the product of our homes."

"I traveled to the battle areas with a twofold purpose," he said. ". . . I considered it my duty to see personally that every resource of science and industry, every quality of leadership and planning, was available to help and protect these men in their hazardous mission.

"Second, I felt it incumbent upon me to carry to them the heartfelt gratitude of their people at home, people whom they want so much to see, but whom they cannot see until they have completed their grim task."


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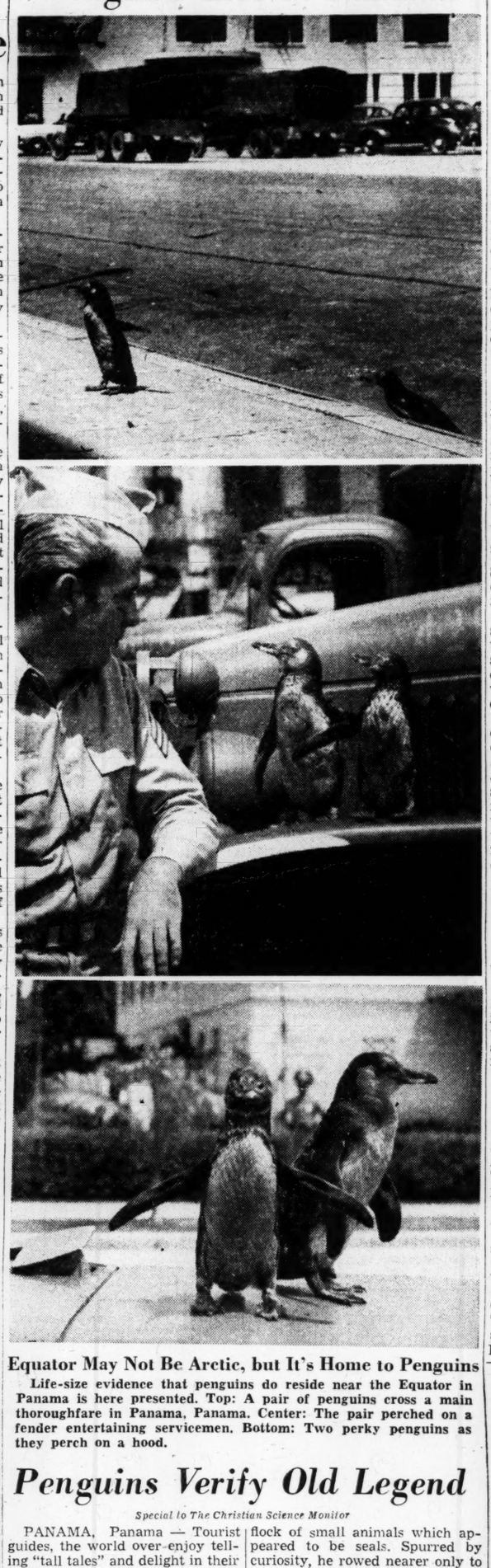
## *Penguins Live in Panama*



**Equator May Not Be Arctic, but It's Home to Penguins**

**Life-size evidence that penguins do reside near the Equator in Panama is here presented. Top: A pair of penguins cross a main thoroughfare in Panama, Panama. Center: The pair perched on a fender entertaining servicemen. Bottom: Two perky penguins as they perch on a hood.**

## *Penguins Verify Old Legend*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PANAMA, Panama — Tourist guides, the world over enjoy telling "tall tales" and delight in their ability to put them across to their credulous charges. But, the "Legend of San Carlos" about an army of penguins living a few miles from the equator never has been fully accepted.

This being the situation, Panama City's tourist guides were delighted when Gregorio Arosemena, a fisherman, caught five live penguins only a few miles from the beach of San Carlos.

Late one day in May while pulling in his nets off the beach near San Carlos, Gregorio tells the story, he was surprised to see a flock of small animals which appeared to be seals. Spurred by curiosity, he rowed nearer only to have the strange flock dive into the sea. Gregorio determined to wait for nightfall when he guessed the "seals" would go to the beach to sleep. He kept the flock in his vicinity by throwing baitfish into the water.

At sundown, the entire flock left the sea, with Gregorio in pursuit.

After a long chase, Gregorio caught five of the creatures.

His arrival at the municipal pier with five live penguins was something in the nature of a triumph.

## Tydings Heads Philippines Group

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—First steps looking toward the rehabilitation of the Philippines once they are freed from Japanese occupation were taken July 24 when a special commission formed by Congress organized by electing Senator Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland, as chairman.

Sergio Osmena, Vice-President of the Philippine Commonwealth, was elected Vice-Chairman of the 16-member group composed of representatives of the United States and Philippine Governments and members of both branches of Congress.

Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, in a statement issued from Saranac Lake, N. Y., urged the commission to start work at once on problems of postwar economy, trade, finance, and reconstruction in the islands.

Named at yesterday's meeting was a four-member subcommittee to prepare an agenda for the full commission. On the subcommittee are Senator Tydings, Vice-President Osmena, E. D. Hester, representing the Department of the Interior, and Col. Carlos P. Romulo, Philippine Army officer.

### Mexico Deputies Indorse Nation's Labor Policy

MEXICO CITY, July 26 (AP)—The pro-Government majority block of the Chamber of Deputies reported July 25 it had voted wholehearted approval of President Avila Camacho's labor policy and the Social Security Law as it stands.

The action followed the rioting of July 20 in the Plaza de la Constitucion by the National Proletarian Front, which protested against the Social Security Law.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## 19 Americas Back Up U. S. On Argentina

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—The Government of Argentine stands accused today of having "deserted the common cause" of its neighbor nations.

The accusation is made in a stinging statement circulated by the United States among the governments of 19 other American republics in support of the policy of non-recognition of the Buenos Aires regime.

Prepared here and subscribed to by the other countries, it now becomes, in effect, the basis for that policy and it means continued diplomatic isolation of the Argentine Government.

In fact the rest of the Americas put the rulers and people of Argentine on notice that they will not extend recognition until there are "conclusive acts and demonstrations that there have been fundamental changes in Argentine policy toward the United Nations." These acts would have to show a pro-allied course in the war.

The statement is the result of weeks of consultation on the Argentine policy. It is expected to be made public in full by the State Department. Meanwhile, its contents were known in diplomatic quarters.

It marks the end of the latest series of efforts to bring Argentina back into the Western Hemisphere diplomatic fold without the drastic changes at Buenos Aires which Washington and the co-operating governments have urged.

Information in diplomatic circles is that the United States sent out two notes on the Argentine affair, one on June 22, the other July 20. The second was understood to contain the policy summation and nail down with finality the decision against recognition until the Buenos Aires Government itself makes basic pro-allied changes.

## U. S. Set to Receive 1,000 War Refugees

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—Uncle Sam has tidied up the guest room and is all set to welcome the 1,000 European refugees who President Roosevelt has announced will be brought to this country to spend the rest of the war free from fear.

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, said yesterday arrangements have been completed at historic Fort Ontario at Oswego, in far northern New York State, where the War Relocation Authority will care for the guests. The WRA will take custody of the property from the Army on July 28. The refugees will arrive in August.

Information from a WRA representative making the trip with the refugees indicates that most of the group are Jewish with small contingents of Roman Catholics, Greek Orthodox, and Protestants. The principal nationalities represented are Austrian, Yugoslav, Polish, German, Russian, and Czech.


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# Labor Dispute Settled at Wright Plant

*By the Associated Press*

Settlement of a major labor dispute at the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, Lockland, Ohio, was announced by union leaders today, but other controversies kept about 8,600 idle in the eastern half of the nation.

F. L. Innis, Assistant Regional Director of the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Automobile Workers, asked the idle Wright workers, estimated by the union at 7,000 and by the company at 2,400, to return to work after all-night conferences produced an agreement for reinstating suspended union officials.

The work stoppage, the second to affect the plant in the last six weeks, was attributed by union and company spokesmen to suspension of a union committeeman.

An estimated 4,900 employees in three other plants in Ohio were involved in labor disputes. At Cleveland, 3,000 U. A. W. members (C. I. O.) at the Ohio Crankshaft Company were idle in protest over discharge of two inspectors. Production of vital parts for B-29 Superfortress engines was affected.

Also in Cleveland, 1,100 U. A. W. (American Federation of Labor) workers left their jobs last night at the National Malleable & Steel Castings Company after the National War Labor Board had granted 400 of their members wage increases union officials said were smaller than had been expected in some instances.

About 800 members of eight A. F. of L. locals at the Toledo Shipbuilding Company were idle, in protest against what union leaders called "breakdown of negotiations" on a series of grievances.

A proposal for settlement of a strike by 2,500 C. I. O. Steelworkers at the American Rolling Mill plant at Ashland, Ky., was scheduled for consideration of the union local today. The walkout yesterday had forced start of a shutdown at the Clayton Lambert Steel Company, threatening to force 2,400 employees out of work.

The NWLB sought to end work stoppages in other industries, including one in Chicago affecting 400 employees at the Western Foundry Company and in Detroit where 700 Hotel Statler employees have been on strike since last Thursday in a controversy over demands for increased wages.

Two strikes in Detroit, however, ended. About 900 metal polishers at the Packard Motor Car Company airplane engine plant and 600 employees of five Detroit dairies, voted last night to end their walkouts. Approximately 80,000 families have been without milk deliveries for the last two weeks.

Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, in a telegram to Lester Washburn, International President of the U. A. W., urged 100 striking employees of the Centrifugal Fusing Company in Lansing, Mich., to return to their jobs. He asserted the strikers "cannot possibly appreciate the severe consequences of their action."

In Washington, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported 500 strikes in June, but said strike activity generally was below the 1944 highwater marks of May.

The strike total in May was 610. The number of workers involved in June strikes was 155,000, compared with 290,000 in May. The number of man-days of idleness in June was 680,000, compared with the May figure of 1,400,000.

The June idleness was less than one tenth of one per cent of the available working time. In May it was 0.19 per cent.

## Files From Rooms Of Japanese Seized

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—A House committee yesterday seized foreign broadcast files found in the rooms of two Japanese employed by the Government.

The group, headed by Chairman Clarence F. Lea (D) of California and investigating the Federal Communications Commission, called an emergency hearing to question Fred Nitti, a native of Japan, and John Kitasaka, American-born Japanese.

Mr. Nitti is employed by the Office of Strategic Services in "highly confidential" work, he testified. Mr. Kitasaka edits scripts of Tokyo broadcasts in the foreign broadcast intelligence division of the FCC. Both were in a relocation camp after Pearl Harbor.

Committee counsel J. J. Sirica brought out that Mr. Kitasaka took to his rooms four copies of foreign broadcasts which were listed as "restricted," and that Mr. Nitti had access to them.

## *Mexican Group Plans To 'Weed' Language*

MEXICO CITY, July 26 (AP)—The Mexican Language Academy has appointed a committee to seek to exterminate "pochismos"—English words or words of U. S. origin in speaking Spanish.

The committee will compile a list of "pure" words to substitute for current pochismos and sent the list to teachers, radio announcers, newspaper editors, and actors.

The word pochismos comes from Pocho, a Mexican living in the United States.

Pochismos include marqueta, meaning market; farma, for farm; bordo, for boarding house; guachear, meaning "to watch," and troca, for truck.


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# 'Once Upon a Time' Arriving—Art Exhibition

## Cary Grant and Janet Blair Head Cast of Film Fantasy

"Once Upon a Time," a fantasy, originally written as a short story by Lucille Fletcher, transferred to the radio by Norman Corwin, and now brought to the screen with Cary Grant, Janet Blair, James Gleason, and Ted Donaldson to play the principal roles, will be seen at the State and Orpheum beginning Thursday.

The story is about a theater man, on the verge of bankruptcy, who sees a chance to recoup his fortunes by exploiting a boy with a caterpillar that dances to the tune of "Yes Sir That's My Baby." Then unexpected complications arise. Alexander Hall directed, and the cast includes Howard Freeman, William Demarest, Art Baker, Paul Stanton, and Mickey McGuire.

The companion feature will be "Stars on Parade," a musical about youngsters trying to get ahead in show business. The cast includes Larry Parks, Lynn Merrick, Ray Walker, and Jeff Donnell.

This program is scheduled for only one week, and will be followed by the Technicolor "Bathing Beauty" in which Red Skelton and Esther Williams have the principal roles.

★ ★ ★

### 'And the Angels Sing'

At the Metropolitan a second week begins Thursday for "And the Angels Sing," in which Betty Hutton, Fred MacMurray, Dorothy Lamour, Diana Lynn, and Mimi Chandler head a cast which includes Raymond Walburn, and Eddie Foy, Jr. The other feature, which also continues, is "Secrets of Scotland Yard," a mystery story, with C. Aubrey Smith, Stephanie Bachelor, and Henry Stephenson.

★ ★ ★

### 'Ladies of Washington'

At the RKO Boston beginning Thursday the feature film will be "Ladies of Washington," another yarn based on the housing shortage in the capital. Trudy Marshall, Ronald Graham, and Anthony Quinn are in the cast. On the stage will be Sammy Kaye and his orchestra; Paul Winchell, ventriloquist; and Ben Beri, juggler.

★ ★ ★

### 'Marine Raiders'

A special preview showing of "Marine Raiders," for the benefit of the Marine Corps League rehabilitation fund, has been announced for Tuesday evening at the Keith Memorial. Pat O'Brien, Ruth Hussey, and Robert Ryan are starred. The film will begin regular showings at the Keith Memorial after the current engagement of "Days of Glory."

★ ★ ★

### 'Shine On Harvest Moon'

At the Exeter beginning Thursday the features will be "Shine On Harvest Moon," with Ann Sheridan and Dennis Morgan, and "Bermuda Mystery," with Preston Foster and Ann Rutherford. Beginning Sunday the program will be headed by "Gaslight," with Ingrid Bergman, Charles Boyer, and Joseph Cotten.

★ ★ ★

### At the Uptown

Beginning Thursday the feature films at the Uptown will be the Technicolor "Broadway Rhythm," with George Murphy and Ginny Simms, and "Uncertain Glory," with Errol Flynn and Paul Lukas.

### Plays for Boston

Another engagement of "Life with Father" is scheduled to open at the Colonial in Boston on Monday, Aug. 28. Carl Benton Reid and Betty Linley will head the company. The visit here will be for a fortnight. Mr. Reid has been seen on the stage in Boston recently in "The Cherry Orchard," "The Little Foxes," and "Papa Is All," and he was in the films "The North Star," "The Little Foxes," and "Tennessee Johnson." Miss Linley was in the stage casts of Ivor Novello's "Party" and of "No More Ladies."

It is not too difficult to arrive at the deduction that Daphne Du Maurier's dramatization of her own novel, "Rebecca" will be in Boston early in the season as one of the Theater Guild-American Theater Society subscription plays. For according to report in New York the company which includes Diana Barrymore, Bramwell Fletcher, Florence Reed, and Margaret Bannerman will begin a brief tour on Sept. 14 in New Haven. Normally Boston is the next stop after a three-day visit in New Haven. But it's only a deduction yet.

Nancy Kelly will be the heroine in RKO Radio's Japanese espionage picture, "Betrayal from the East." Lee Tracy will have the leading male role.

**Cary Grant and Ted Donaldson**

**In "Once Upon a Time," coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum Theaters.**

## News of the Screen

M-G-M is to star the child player, Margaret O'Brien, in "A Touch of Heaven," an original screen story by Henry Gilbert and Armin Robinson.

★ ★ ★

Columbia will make a film about a serviceman's canteen, to be called "Hello, Mom." Jane Frazee and Larry Parks will be in the leads.

★ ★ ★

Wallace Beery will appear in an M-G-M picture, "Airship Squadron Four." Phil Hanna, radio singer, will make his movie debut in this film.

★ ★ ★

Don Ameche has formed his own producing company, Command Pictures, which will probably release through United Artists.

★ ★ ★

Harry Stockwell, who sang the part of Prince Charming in Walt Disney's "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," now has the chief male singing role in the New York company of "Oklahoma!"

★ ★ ★

RKO-Radio is to continue making the two-reel comedies starring Edgar Kennedy and Leon Errol respectively.

★ ★ ★

Paul Muni will have the stellar role of Kulkov, the Russian guerrilla, in Columbia's film version of the Janet and Phillip Stevenson play, "Counterattack."

★ ★ ★

Lewis Allen's direction of "Our Hearts Were Young and Gay" was so liked by Paramount officials that he has been named to direct the sequel to this picturization of Cornelia Otis Skinner's and Emily Kimbrough's story, "Our Hearts Were Growing Up." Gail Russell, Diana Lynn, James Brown, and Bill Edwards appear in both pictures.

### On the Esplanade

Symphony No. 7 in A major . . Beethoven
Chorale, "Ein' Feste Burg" . . Bach-O'Connell
"Romeo and Juliet," Overture-Fantasia . . Tchaikovsky
"Briar Rose" Waltz, from "The Sleeping Beauty" . . Tchaikovsky
"The Stars and Stripes Forever" . . Sousa
Conductor: Charles O'Connell

### Films for France

Close behind the Allied armies moving into France will go American films to be shown to the population of liberated cities, according to Robert Riskin, chief of the OWI Overseas Motion Picture Bureau. In co-operation with the motion picture industry the OWI has ready 40 Hollywood features with super-imposed French titles, a complement of short subjects and 20 OWI documentaries for showing in France. In addition there is a seven-reel news review, narrated in French and designed to bring the French people up to date on world happenings since the Germans marched in.

Among the first films to be shown will be "Salute to France," written and produced by OWI. In it the liberated people will see their own story enacted on the screen. Burgess Meredith plays the role of the American G. I. Joe, Claude Dauphin depicts the Jacques of France and Philippe Bourgneuf represents the British Tommies. An English version of the picture is being shown to all American and British soldiers.

The feature films, donated by major Hollywood studios, purvey Americana and escapist entertainment through such pictures as "Joe Smith, American," "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Sergeant York," "Watch on the Rhine," "You Were Never Lovelier" and "It Started With Eve."

The same procedure of film distribution that has been used in Italy will be followed in France. Reports to OWI from Sicily, Naples and Bari indicate there are 300 motion picture theaters now showing American films. The Italians, having been deprived of Hollywood motion pictures since 1938, except for a few old films permitted by the Geermans because Americans in them were depicted in a bad light, have shown great eagerness to see the new films.

Simone Simon will be seen as a French heroine during the Franco-Prussian war in RKO-Radio's "Mademoiselle Fifi." Others in the cast will include Kurt Kreuger, Johnny Emery, Romaine Callender, Fay Helm, and Alan Napier.

## Fogg Shows Print Work Of Mexicans

In the Print Room at Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge, is an exhibition of contemporary wood cuts and lithographs of Mexico.

Graphic art is a native heritage of Mexicans. They seem to work in black-and-white naturally and easily. It yields to their temperament, permits dramatic extravagances, eases the pent-up feeling of revolt. For, while all figurative art has been used as an instrument of revolution in this generation, the small picture that can be pulled off a press permits the informality and speed requisite in the preparation of propaganda. A poignant impression, a telling symbol, a vivid transcript from everyday life, is translated quickly into a black-and-white pattern with a swift curve and a harsh angle in the manipulation of which the Mexicans have a peculiar aptitude.

Mexican prints are not qualified by gentleness or refinement. They are primitive. Their strength lies either in brusqueness and violence, or in a studied magnification that overwhelms the spectator as gigantic monuments of old were wont to do. Indeed, the designers of today deliberately imitate the devices of the early Indians. Some portraits catch the quality of chiseled stone masks; some compositions affect the serpentine sinuosity of Mayan murals.

In a few prints color is introduced, bright and clear and sometimes raw. But it seems that the Mexicans can express themselves fully in black-and-white, that they are capable of attaining the maximum impact in ink. In paint, of course, the colors of Rivera are decorative, and those of Orozco, sulphurous, flame-like, and macabre, can heighten the emotional effect.

The Orozco prints seem the most moving. They are not factual and episodic. They are applicable to men of any century or any land in days of conflict. Orozco's "Leaders" seems like a surging sea of human heads. "Ruined House" expresses something fateful, and "Inditos" emblemizes defiance.

There are other prints in Cambridge by Diego Rivera, Miguel Covarrubias, Siqueiros, Charlot, and Carlos Merida. There is a stirring collection of woodcuts in album by Leopoldo Mendez, partisan and militant artist who uses his skills with the vehemence of a soldier in battle.

Other graphic arts simultaneously on exhibition are the recent accessions of drawings in the special exhibition galleries, and prints exhibited in the cubicles on the second floor. **D. A.**

## Wellesley Talk Discloses How Pay Tops Living Cost

**By Donald O. J. Messenger**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 26—It is overtime for fathers, and work for mothers and children who ordinarily would be at home and in school, that has brought up family income to a level which outstrips the rise in the cost of living, the School of Community Affairs at Wellesley College was told in a public lecture last night which provided food for discussion today.

The lecturer was Sidney Grant, Legislative Agent for the Congress of Industrial Organizations in Massachusetts. The question Mr. Grant left with the group was, "What will happen in postwar days when fathers go back on a straight 40-hour week and there is little demand for the help of mothers and children?"

In the question period following the lecture, the C. I. O.'s concern over this problem was brought out as one reason for efforts to set aside the Little Steel formula for freezing wages.

Mr. Grant stressed the fact that the C. I. O. has been organized on a basis of absolute nondiscrimination on racial and religious grounds. Its officials come from all groups, and women as well as men are included, he said.

**Negroes Included**

In the South, in some instances of organization, it has been pointed out to white workers that if Negroes were not included they would constitute a reservoir of cheap labor which might be used to undermine the union's position at some time. "Workers," he stated, "have been shown the practical benefits of submerging their prejudices in the common interests of the C. I. O."

The plan was proving almost completely successful, Mr. Grant continued, until the C. I. O. entered the field of political activity. In this field prejudices are apt to be aroused once more, for—as he put it—"political activity, we found, has been largely based on the technique of separating the public into groups, including those with special racial and religious interests." As a result, new efforts are being made to stress unity and nondiscrimination in this political field as well as in the industrial field.

In the course of questions and answers, employer members of Mr. Grant's audience entered into brisk and direct argument over such things as annual wages in fields where employment is seasonal, and the effect—if any—on family pocketbooks of vacations with pay, instead of continued work through the same weeks at the same pay.

One "community affair" yesterday in which the School of Community Affairs demonstrated a slightly more expert technique—at least, as judged by the score of 17 to 12—than did the School of Techniques was a softball game between the two. The winning pitcher was J. Clewes, the losing pitcher was A. Halowell.

**Better Worker Relations**

To give workers a sense of participation in the running of their plant is one of the greatest steps toward better human relations in industry, it has been said repeatedly at the several institutes and conferences at Wellesley College this summer. A concrete example of what can be done in this line was given to the School of Community Affairs by Frederick Bowes, Jr., New England Regional Manager, War Production Drive of the War Production Board.

With the aid of moving pictures, Mr. Bowes showed the group yesterday just what is being accomplished by the labor-management committees sponsored by the War Production Drive of the WPB.

"Workers and their employers," he said, "are sitting down together to discuss matters other than wages, hours, working conditions, and grievances. In full agreement and harmony they are talking about ways and means of stepping up war production and production morale."

There are 415 of these employee-employer production teams in New England, Mr. Bowes stated. More than half of them are in factories employing fewer than 1,000 workers. About one tenth are in plants with fewer than 100 workers. Included in the list are many of the most famous industries in New England.

**Good Plant Records**

"No less than 32 per cent of the plants operating with these committees," Mr. Bowes continued, "have won the highest of all war production honors—the coveted Army-Navy 'E.' Furthermore, he reported, records show that most of these plants have lower absenteeism and turnover, and better safety records.

"It is not merely," he said, "that the plan spreads responsibility for overcoming wartime production problems, but that it spreads it in such a way, and through such a mechanism, that workers get and feel a real sense of participation. They get a chance 'to do something about it.' And they get recognition for doing it."

At the Submarine Signal Company in Boston, the feature of the plan which encourages suggestions from workers brought one such suggestion which changed a drilling and milling operation to one on a slotting punch, cutting production time from 28 days to 8 hours on critical Navy work, Mr. Bowes told the group.

At General Electric's West Lynn Works, 400 "woman hours" a week are being saved because one woman figured out a better way to mark scales on calibrated dials of electrical instruments. At the Winchester Repeating Arms plant in New Haven one worker was honored for three suggestions dealing with machining of carbines, which saved the company—and the taxpayers—some $117,000, while saving 4,300 man hours.

**Labor Turnover Cut Down**

At the Westinghouse plant in East Springfield, the labor-management committee has succeeded in reducing labor turnover to a monthly 1 per cent, and absenteeism to 2.5 per cent, he said.

While these "success stories" are all written under the impetus of the war effort, there is a general hope that the progress made in employer-employee co-operation will be carried over in postwar days.

This evening at 8 o'clock in Tower Court, Dr. Burleigh B. Gardner, of the University of Chicago, leader of the second section of the School of Community Affairs, will sum up conclusions reached during two weeks' study of "Human Relations in Industry." The public is invited.

Tomorrow, the third and final section of the school opens under the leadership of Dr. Arthur F. Raper, social science analyst. It will study, various community problems, calling in experts, and making direct contact with specific situations, as in the first two sections.

The Wellesley Reconstruction Work School and the School of Techniques programs continue in full swing.

## 48-Hour-Week Order Held Being Obeyed

Compliance with the 48-hour-week order recently applied to non-essential concerns in Greater Boston has been good, it is reported by Leon J. Kowal, Area Director for the War Manpower Commission.

Mr. Kowal said that relatively few extensions of the time for compliance have been required. He added that results of the order should show in 30 to 60 days through some lightening of the manpower problem here through a reduction of employment in non-essential business and an increase in essential.


# AMUSEMENTS

**BOSTON (MOVIES)**

Ends Today!
LOEW'S STATE "The Heavenly Body"
LOEW'S ORPHEUM "White Cliffs of Dover"

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
SCIENTIFICALLY AIR COOLED
Starts TOMORROW
Cary GRANT with JANET BLAIR
"Once Upon a Time"
— plus —
"STARS ON PARADE"

KEITH MEMORIAL
AIR CONDITIONED
DAYS OF GLORY
TOUMANOVA - GREGORY PECK
"ALLERGIC TO LOVE"
CO-HIT

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Dorothy LAMOUR • Fred MacMURRAY • Betty HUTTON
"And the Angels Sing"
plus "Secrets of Scotland Yard"

PARAMOUNT & FENWAY
NOW
Gary Cooper in Cecil B. DeMille's
"THE STORY of DR. WASSELL"
in Technicolor

UPTOWN
Hunt. & Mass. Aves.
Very popular prices
AIR CONDITIONED
Ann Sheridan—Dennis Morgan
"SHINE ON HARVEST MOON"
Attack—The Battle of New Britain

SOUTH STATION
2½ HOUR PROGRAM
LENINGRAD Music Hall
"THIS IS TOMORROW"

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AIR CONDITIONED
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MARGARET O'BRIEN • ROBERT YOUNG
Journey for Margaret
WALLACE BEERY
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BARON HUGO
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"GAS LIGHT"
Charles Boyer — Ingrid Bergman
Selected Short Subjects
Including the Battle of Britain

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Sat. Eves. Only: 75c to $2.40 Plus Tax
Eves. 8:40. Sun. 8:15. No Mon. Perf.
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(In association with Jack H. Skirball)
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The FRANZ WERFEL-S. N. BEHRMAN COMEDY
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
LOUIS CALHERN - ANNABELLA - KARLWEIS
J. EDWARD BROMBERG
MARTIN BECK Thea., West 45th. Air-Cond.
Eves. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. at 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD'S MUSICAL HIT
OKLAHOMA!
Music by RICHARD RODGERS
Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN
Dances by AGNES de MILLE
BETTY HARRY EVELYN
GARDE STOCKWELL WYCKOFF
ST. JAMES Thea., West 44th. Air-Conditioned
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30.

"A 3-Act Thunderbolt." *Walter Winchell*
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S NEW PLAY
CORNELIA OTIS DENNIS DUDLEY
SKINNER KING DIGGES
THE SEARCHING WIND
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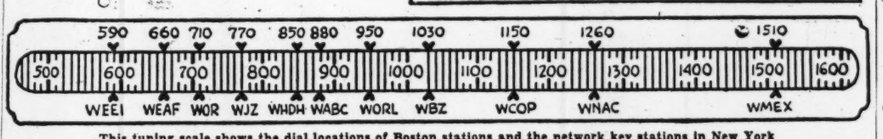
## Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

**Tonight / 6:30 p.m. / Yankee Network**
**THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE**
*News From Monitor Correspondents*




**This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York**

| WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-100m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk. | Morton Downey, songs. | 'Woman of America': sk | First game: Boston | Sports program |
| 3:15 Songs; Parade | Hollywood Star Time | "Ma Perkins"; sketch | Braves-Cincinnati Reds | News program |
| 3:30 News; Snapshots | Dramatic serial | Pepper Young's Family | Musical Roundup | Cowboy Jamboree |
| 3:45 'Listen & Let Live' | Dama; Musical Variety | "Right to Happiness" | Second Game: Boston | Cowboy Jamboree |
| 4:00 Broadway Matinee; | Popular music; Songs | Backstage Wife; sketch | Braves-Cincinnati Reds | News; L Armstrong Or |
| 4:15 guest stars; songs | Newscast | Stella Dallas; sketch | Second Game: Boston | Charlie Barnet's Or |
| 4:30 Victory Gardens | Westbrook Van Voorhis | Lorenzo Jones; sketch | Braves-Cincinnati Reds | Cab Calloway's Orch |
| 4:45 Help Wanted; News | Musical Poll of Hits | Young Widder Brown | Second Game: Boston | J. Manning, troubadour |
| 5:00 "Five O'Clock Follies"; E Howe, mc | Terry and the Pirates | "When a Girl Marries' | Braves-Cincinnati Reds | News; Victory Garden |
| 5:15 Five O'Clock Follies | "Easy Rhythms" | "We Love and Learn" | 'Chick Carter": sketch | "Journey to Ireland" |
| 5:30 Five O'Clock Follies | 'Jack Armstrong" | Adventures of Tom Mix | Adventures of Tom Mix | "Journey to Ireland" |
| 5:45 Hawaii, 1950; music | Music; Industrial Talk | 'Front Page Farrell': sk | "Superman"; sketch | Sports program |
| 6:00 Comment; News | Dinner concert | News; Geoffrey Harwood | News service | Sports; Dance music |
| 6:15 Lynn Murray's Or. | Newscast | K. Ivers; Swingcopaters | Sports: Snapshots | Dance music |
| 6:30 Sports: Band | "Jerry and Sky" | "Jesting With Jesters" | The World's Front Page | March to Victory |
| 6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch | Baseball scores; Talk | Lowell Thomas, news | Music Rendezvous; Talk | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 "I Love a Mystery" | "Scramby Amby"; quiz | Johnny Mercer's Orch. | Fulton Lewis, Jr., news | Something for the Girls |
| 7:15 J. Nesbitt; Parade | show: Perry Ward, mc | News of the World | Parade; Terry's Tunes. | News service |
| 7:30 'Easy Aces': sketch | The Lone Ranger: west- | Vincent Ladell, songs | Radio Newsreel | Dance Time |
| 7:45 'Easy Aces': sketch | ern drama | John Barry Comments | Sec. Claude Wickard | Dance Time |
| 8:00 Allen Jones, with | Paul Neilson, news | "Mr. and Mrs. North"; | Cecil Brown, news | News service |
| 8:15 Woody Herman Or | Lum 'n' Abner; sketch | comedy mystery drama | 'Return of Nick Carter' | Billy Doolev's Orch. |
| 8:30 Drama with Jean | "My Best Girls: The | Beat the Band; Eddie | Xavier Cugat's Orch. | Tommy Carr's Orch. |
| 8:45 Hersholt; News | Bartletts"; drama | Mayhoff; H Sosnick Or | Nita Rose; Don Rodney | Gershwin's Music |
| 9:00 Jack Carson Show | Network program | Alan Young; Bea Wain; | Gabriel Heatter, news | Classical Album: Kous- |
| 9:15 Jack Carson Show | Network program | Peter Van Steeden's Or | "Screen Test" | sevitzky program |
| 9:30 Mildred Bailey's | Al Donahue's Orch. | "Mr. District Attorney" | Barbara Luddy: "Any- | Classical Album: Kous- |
| 9:45 Show; guests | Dance Orch.; Drama | "Mr. District Attorney" | thing Can Happen" | sevitzky program |
| 10:00 Moments in Music: | Raymond Gram Swing | Kay Kyser's College of | R. A. Gunnison, news | Newscast |
| 10:15 "G. I. Composers" | Ted Malone, talk | Musical Knowledge, | Chuck Foster's Or. | Vocal trio |
| 10:30 "The Colonel" | Silver Nocturne | starring Phil Harris | Glenn Williams' Or. | Al Donahue's Orch. |
| 10:45 "The Colonel" | Silver Nocturne | Musical Knowledge | Parade; Music; Weather | Duke Ellington's Or. |
| 11:00 News; Rideout | Newscast | News; Elmer N. Eddy | News service | Shep Field's Orch. |
| 11:15 "Unrationed Jam" | Frankie Master's Orch. | Weather; Bump Hadley | Art Kassel's Orch. | Jan Savitt's Orch. |
| 11:30 Concert Orchestra; | Fishermen's program | Helen Hayes in "The | Shep Field's Orch. | Day's End: music |
| 11:45 Frank Brieff, con. | Dance orchestra; News | Lady With a Lamp" | Shep Field's Orch. | Day's End; News |

### Thursday's Programs

| WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 Top o' the Morning | Musical Alarm Clock | News; "Dress Parade" | Organ; Weather; Organ | |
| 7:15 News; Music | Newscast | Dress Parade: Weather | News comment | |
| 7:30 Music; News | Musical Alarm Clock | News commentator | "Happy Hank" | New England Fellow- |
| 7:45 News; Rideout | Music; News; Weather | Ranger Joe's Ranch | Musical Clock | ship; religious program |
| 8:00 News of the World | Martin Agronsky, news | World News Roundup | News service | Newsreel of the Air |
| 8:15 Caroline Cabot | Melody Time | The Wax Museum | Organ recital: News | Musical Timetable |
| 8:30 Carl Moore's Club | Newscast | News commentator | Louise Morgan | Musical Timetable |
| 8:45 Music: News | Melody Time | Talk on Food | Louise Morgan: Weather | Musical Timetable |
| 9:00 Priscilla Fortescue | Breakfast Club | Mildred Carlson, talk | News; "Tune Factory" | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:15 Across Caribbean | Breakfast Club | "Mary Foster"; sketch | 'Yankee Tune Factory' | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:30 Industrial talk | Breakfast Club | Wartime Food News | 'Yankee Tune Factory' | Waltz Time: recording |
| 9:45 WEEI Food Fair | Breakfast Club | Serenade for Strings | 'Yankee Tune Factory' | Waltz Time: News |
| 10:00 "Valiant Lady" | Church in Wildwood | Lora Lawton: sketch | News; "Tune Factory" | 'Linda Crockett': drama |
| 10:15 "Light of World" | Women and the War | Robert St. John: news | 'Yankee Tune Factory' | Studio speaker |
| 10:30 "Changing World" | Fishermen's program | Musical program | 'Yankee Tune Factory' | "Going Shopping With |
| 10:45 Bachelor's Children | Dramatic sketch | Musical program | 'Yankee Tune Factory' | Marie Mason" |
| 11:00 "Honeymoon Hill" | Breakfast Music: Inter. | Road of Life: sketch | News; "Tune Factory" | Studio speaker |
| 11:15 Second Husband | Breakfast Music: Inter. | Vic and Sade: sketch | New England Cupboard | Mystery Melody with |
| 11:30 "Bright Horizons" | News commentator | "Star Playhouse"; dr. | Yankee House Party | John Kiley, organ |
| 11:45 "Aunt Jenny" | Singing Stars | "David Harum": sketch | Imogene Wolcott: Organ | News service |
| 12:00 Kate Smith Speaks | 'Glamour Manor,' star- | News; Marvin Behrens | Boake Carter, news | Dude Ranch; music |
| 12:15 "Big Sister"; sk. | ring Cliff Arquette | Musical program | News service | Polka Time; News |
| 12:30 "Helen Trent"; sk. | Farm & Home Makers | Marjorie Mills: talk | Musical Roundup | Italian drama; music |
| 12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" | Farm & Home Makers | Marjorie Mills: talk | Musical Roundup | Italian drama; music |
| 1:00 "Life Beautiful" | Baukhage Talking, news | The Wax Museum | News commentator | Italian melodies |
| 1:15 "Ma Perkins"; sk. | 'Off the Record' | The Wax Museum | Jack Berch & His Boys | "Kick Conga" |
| 1:30 B. Flynn, news | "Off the Record" | Studio program | Vincent Lopez' Orch. | Curtain Time, with |
| 1:45 'The Goldbergs' | Fishermen's program | Morgan Beatty, news | American Woman's Jury | Theo Carreiro |
| 2:00 Portia Faces Life | Jimmy Grant, songs | 'The Guiding Light': sk | Cedric Foster, news | Dance Lineup |
| 2:15 Dramatic sketch | Mystery Chef: food facts | 'Today's Children': sk. | 'Yankee Kitchen" | Dance Lineup; Sports |
| 2:30 Dramatic serial | Summer Serenade | Dramatic sketch | "Yankee Kitchen" | Sports program |
| 2:45 "Perry Mason": sk | Newscast | Hymn recital | Jane Cowl Series: talk | Music; News; Sports |
| 3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk | Morton Downey, songs. | 'Woman of America': sk | Telegraphic report: Red | Sports program |
| 3:15 Music; Parade | Hollywood Star Time | "Ma Perkins"; sketch | Sox - Detroit Tigers | News service |
| 3:30 News; Hollywood | Dramatic sketch | Pepper Young's Family | baseball from Detroit | Cowboy Jamboree |
| 3:45 Something for Girls | Drama; Musical Variety | "Right to Happiness" | Telegraphic report: Red | Cowboy Jamboree |
| 4:00 Broadway Matinee; | Popular Music; Songs | Backstage Wife; sketch | Sox - Detroit Tigers | News; H. Heidt's Or. |
| 4:15 guest stars; Song | Newscast | Stella Dallas; sketch | baseball from Detroit | Art Kassel's Orch. |
| 4:30 Vet's Information | State Dept of Education | 'Lorenzo Jones': sketch | Red Sox-Detroit Tigers | Freddie Martin's Orch. |
| 4:45 Help Wanted: news | Musical Poll of Hits | 'Young Widder Brown" | baseball game | Red Nichols' Orch. |
| 5:00 Five O'Clock Follies: E. Howe | "Terry and the Pirates" | "When a Girl Marries" | Musical Roundup | News; Victory Garden |
| 5:15 "Victory Notes" | "Easy Rhythm" | "We Love and Learn" | Chick Carter: sketch | "Journey to Ireland" |
| 5:30 "Victory Notes" | "Jack Armstrong"; sk. | 'Just Plain Bill': sketch | Adventures of Tom Mix | "Journey to Ireland" |
| 5:45 Hawaii, 1950; Music | Musical program | 'Front Page Farrell': sk. | "Superman"; sketch | News service |
| 6:00 "Page One": News | Dinner concert | News; Geoffrey Harwood | News service | Sports; Dinner dance |
| 6:15 CBS World News | Newscast | Kay Lorraine | "Digest"; Snapshots | Dinner dance music |
| 6:30 Sports; Band | "Jerry and Sky" | "Serenader"; songs | The World's Front Page | March to Victory |
| 6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch | Baseball scores; Talk | Lowell Thomas, news | Music Rendezvous; Talk | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 'I Love a Mystery' | Spar Choral Group | Johnny Mercer's Orch. | Fulton Lewis, Jr., news | Fats Waller's Orch. |
| 7:15 J. Nesbitt; Parade | Salon Music | News of the World | "Terry's Tunes" | News service; Talk |
| 7:30 "Mr. Keen"; dr. | Mystery Drama | 'Charlie Chan': mystery | "Confidentially Yours" | Al West & His Drifters |
| 7:45 "Mr. Keen"; dr. | Chester Bowles, talk | drama: with Ed Bagie | Adrian Rollini's Trio | Excursions in Science |
| 8:00 Suspense: Dame M | Paul Nielson, news | 'Those We Love': drama | Frank Singiser, news | News service |
| 8:15 Whitly: Bik Shwl | "Lum 'n' Abner" | 'Those We Love': drama | 'Return of Nick Carter' | Billy Doolev's Orch. |
| 8:30 Death Valley Days | America's Town Meeting | First Service Command | 'Human Adventure': dr. | Tommy Carr's Orch. |
| 8:45 Death Valley; News | 'What New Deal Meas- | Performance: Variety | 'Human Adventure': dr. | Irish Melodies |
| 9:00 Major Bowes Amateur program | ures Should Be Scrapped?" | Music Hall: Bing Crosby guest: Sonny Tufts | Gabriel Heatter, news | Classical Album: Dohnany: Quintet in C minor |
| 9:15 "Corliss Archer" | Harry James' Orch. | Edw. E. Horton Show; | "Screen Test" | |
| 9:30 "Corliss Archer" | Dance orch.; Drama | guest, Billie Burke | "Starlight Serenade"; | Classical Album |
| 9:45 | | | Alfredo Antonini, cond | |
| 10:00 "The First Line"; | Raymond Gram Swing | Harry Savoy; Benay Ve- | Henry Gladstone, news | News service |
| 10:15 U. S. Navy pgm. | Silver Nocturne | nuta; P Van Steeden | Well-Known People; tlk | Art Jarret's Orch. |
| 10:30 Harry Douglas; | Joe E. Brown: Stop or | 'By Request' | Parade; Music Roundup | Tony Pastor's Orch. |
| 10:45 Joan Roberts; or | Go: quiz; B. Rathbone | "By Request" | Music Roundup; W'ther | Alvino Rey's Orch. |
| 11:00 News; Rideout | Newscast | News; E. N. Eddy, news | News service | Jan Savitt's Orch. |
| 11:15 Unrationed Jam | Xavier Cugat's Orch. | Weather; Bump Hadley | Robert Gaylord, talk | Claude Thornhill's Or. |
| 11:30 "Viva America"; | Fishermen's program | New World Choristers: | Louis Prima's Orch. | Day's End: music |
| 11:45 Reva Reyes, guest | Musical pgm.; News | Toward 20th Century | Louis Prima's Orch. | Day's End; News |

## Entertainment Timetable

### Theaters

**Colonial**—"3 Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

### Summer Theater

**Brattle Hall, Cambridge** — "The Little Foxes," starring Mabel Acker. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

### Music

**Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road**—Esplanade Concert. Charles O'Connell, conducting. 8:30 p. m.

### Films in Boston

**Exeter**—"Up in Mabel's Room," Gail Patrick, Dennis O'Keefe. 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. "Candlelight in Algeria," Carla Lehmann, James Mason. 1:50, 5:00, 8:10.

**Fenway**—"The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper. 12:10, 3:00, 5:50, 8:40.

**Keith Memorial**—"Days of Glory," Tamara Toumanova, Gregory Peck. 10:38, 1:27, 4:15, 7:05, 10:04. "Allergic To Love," Martha O'Driscoll, Noah Beery, Jr. 9:30, 12:19, 3:08, 5:57, 8:46.

**Kenmore**—"Journey For Margaret," Margaret O'Brien. 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. 1:00, 4:35, 8:00.

**Majestic**—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:17, 6, 8:45.

**Metropolitan**—"And the Angels Sing," Betty Hutton, Dorothy Lamour, Fred MacMurray. 10, 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Secrets of Scotland Yard," C. Aubrey Smith, Stephanie Bachelor. 11:40, 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

**Modern**—"Good Night Sweetheart." Bob Livingston, Ruth Terry. 9:25, 12:55, 4:20, 7:55. "Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman. 10:40, 2:10, 5:40, 9:10.

**Orpheum**—"The White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne, Alan Marshal, Roddy McDowall, Frank Morgan. 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45.

**Paramount**—"Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper. 9:45, 12:30, 3:10, 5:55, 8:35.

**RKO-Boston**—"This Is the Life," Susanna Foster, Donald O'Connor. 9:45, 12:15, 2:40, 5:10, 7:35, 10:00. Stage Show, 11:20, 1:45, 4:15, 6:40, 9:10.

**Scollay**—"Pin-Up Girl," Betty Grable, Joe E. Brown. 9:35, 12:35, 3:35, 6:35, 9:35. "Three Men in White," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. 11:05, 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

**State**—"The Heavenly Body," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 12:55, 4:00, 7:05, 10:10. "U-Boat Prisoner." 11:30, 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.

**South Station Theater**—"Leningrad Music Hall," "Somewhere in the U. S. A.," "Sky Slopes," "This Is Tomorrow," "Coney Island," "Bachelor Daze."

**Telepix**—"Tomorrow's World," "Hot Money," "Ducks," "Mexico," "FitzPatrick Tour," "Miniature Western," "Marines Capture Saipan." World News. Two cartoons. Cont. 10:30 to midnight.

**Uptown**—"Shine On, Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 2:30, 5:50, 9:10. "Attack," War Documentary. 1:

# Million Expected to View Exhibit of Prizes of War

Attendance of more than a million at the exhibit of Nazi and Japanese war equipment, opening on Boston Common next Sunday, was predicted today by Arthur C. Gernes, Acting Regional Director of the War Manpower Commission.

The WMC got the exhibit, the biggest collection of captured combat material, for Boston for the benefit of war workers and the maintenance of war production. This will be its major showing before it takes to the road to other manpower problem centers.

The display will occupy 3¼ acres of Boston Common. It contains more than 100 large pieces, such as a flyable ME 109 Messerschmitt and a Japanese Zero warplane, fuselages of German bombers, demolition bombs, besides thousands of small items, including German radio equipment, parachutes, and other pieces.

**Concerts and Speaking**

Each night will bring a concert and speaking. The first will be given Sunday, starting at 8:30, by the United States Army Port of Embarkation Band.

Monday night has been designated as Coast Guard Night, when the Coast Guard Port of Boston Band will play. The first of the combat officers to speak, First Lieut. John B. Nash, who was a navigator with the Fifth Air Force, will tell of the war in the air. Helena Gregory, a Polish girl who helped to organize girl sharpshooters in Poland before the war, will speak. She is now a seaman, second class, working in the enlisted personnel office of the Coast Guard in Boston. Seaman James Joyce of the Coast Guard will sing.

**Navy Night Listed**

Tuesday night will be Navy Night, bringing the United States Navy Band from the Naval Receiving Station at Fargo Barracks, Boston. First Lieut. Clark Nichols, a bombardier with the 8th Air Force, will give more on the air war.

Wednesday night will be War Manpower Night. Ralph A. Bard, Undersecretary of the Navy, comes from Washington for a national message on manpower. His address will be carried on a national hookup, together with the Boston Symphony "Pops" Orchestra. First Lieut. Douglas Sheets, bombardier with the 8th Air Force, speaks.

Thursday is named Marine Corps Night. In addition to the Marine Corps Band from the Boston Navy Yard, a Marine Corps demonstration of "Judo" will be put on. The Marines participating are graduates of the Marine Corps Judo School at San Diego, Calif. Lieutenant Nash speaks again.

**Boon to War Workers**

Friday, the closing night, will be Army Night. The Army Port of Embarkation Band will play. Lieutenant Nichols will relate more of air combat.

War workers employed in the many war plants of this area are expected to peer with keen interest into the many ingenious ideas of German and Japanese war workers disclosed in the exhibit. The Junkers 88 bomber, for instance, evidences simplified manufacturing procedures, but carries some signs of "hurry up" production and poor workmanship.

An outstanding American piece will be the "link trainer" which is used to teach pilots blind or instrument flying. Any one buying a $25 war bond on the spot can take a ride in the trainer, which dips and rolls like an airplane making a rough flight.

Two 35-foot barrage balloons of the kind employed to protect ground forces, convoys and coastal installations will be stationed above the exhibit, and talks will be given on their uses.

Russia has sent over several pieces of captured German radio equipment.

War paintings by Maj. John Lavalle, former Boston artist, also contribute to the exhibit. The Major, who has become one of the outstanding camouflage experts of the war, has camouflaged scores of American airfields in Africa and Italy with Oznaburg cloth. He did his paintings as a pictorial history of the 12th Air Force to which he is attached.

# Memorial Tablet Presented To Minot's Ledge Lighthouse

Just a century ago leading members of the Boston Marine Society planned a lighthouse on dangerous Minot's Ledge off the Cohasset shore where countless shipwrecks had occurred.

Today a group of members of the Massachusetts Historical League—first visitors to Minot's Light since Pearl Harbor—disclosed they had successfully overcome the difficulties of wind and sea, climbed to the top of what has been termed "America's most dangerous beacon," and presented to George H. Fitzpatrick, Coast Guard officer in charge of the light, a memorial tablet listing the names of its keepers since 1850.

Presentation of the tablet was scheduled for last Saturday but weather interfered. On the second attempt an earlier hour was chosen and the group put out from Kimball's landing, Cohasset harbor, making the trip without serious difficulty. Francis F. Haskell, President of the League, briefly summarized the biographies of the keepers in an address to the group on the lower turret of the light.

A brief historical sketch was outlined by Lieut. Edward Rowe Snow, the "Flying Santa Claus" of the New England Lighthouses, historian and author of many volumes on New England coastal history. The first tower, lighted for the first time Jan. 1, 1850, fell into the sea in 1851, he said, and nine years went by before the second structure was erected. That second tower, built of fine Quincy granite, was completed in 1860 and still stands as firm as ever, 84 years later.

# Capt. Buccigross Files Application For Reinstatement

Capt. Joseph A. Buccigross today filed application with Police Commissioner Thomas F. Sullivan for reinstatement to the Boston police force as a result of having the charge of "willful neglect of duty" in connection with the Cocoanut Grove fire in 1942 dismissed, and prosecution discontinued yesterday by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell.

Commissioner Sullivan said that he would refer the application to Civil Service for approval and then reinstate the Police Captain, who has been suspended since Dec. 31, 1942, when an indictment was returned against him.

In a lengthy statement nol prossing the charges Attorney General Bushnell said:

"The Coconut Grove was openly permitted without interference on the part of officials higher in authority than this defendant to 'pack them in.'

"In the light of the evidence available it is clear any effort on his part to interfere with the profit of the resort would have been futile.

"It is certain," the Attorney General continued, "that any conviction on the charges in this indictment would be contrary to fairness and justice.

"Therefore I take this action."

Mr. Bushnell's move now clears up all cases involved in the Grove fire which took a toll of 492 lives. Barnett Welansky, owner of the nightclub, is serving a 10 to 15 year prison term. Other defendants were Samuel Rudnick, a contractor, who is free on bail after having appealed a conviction in the case; Ruben Bodenhorn, an interior decorator for the club, who was freed by a direct verdict; James Welansky, brother of Barnett; David Gilbert, Theodore Eldracher, an inspector for the building department, Lieut. Frank Lunney of the Fire Department, and Building Commissioner James A. Mooney, all acquitted.

# Leopold Morse Co. Opens New Store

With larger display and floor-space facilities than their former store at 45 Summer Street, the Leopold Morse Company today opened newly located quarters at the corner of Arch and Summer Streets.

Present alterations are temporary and will be followed as soon as possible by extensive improvements, including the installation of high-speed elevators and modern lighting facilities. For the present only the first three floors will be occupied.

Daniel J. Sullivan, Manager of the former store, will be in charge, assisted by William Flynn and Louis Mirabelle, Assistant Sales Manager.

# 'Music Hath Charms'

By a Staff Photographer

**And Likewise the Conductor**

**Arthur Fiedler, conductor of the Pops and Esplanade concerts, greets some of his younger admirers at the first children's concert of the 1944 season at the Hatch Memorial Shell this morning. These young "stage-door Johnnies and Janes" waited patiently after the concert to greet Mr. Fiedler as he left the shell.**

# *Music to 'Paper Troopers' Is Fiedler Thrill for Children*

Favored by the best weather since the series began seven years ago, the first Children's Concert of the 1944 season was given by the Boston Symphony Musicians at the Charles River Esplanade this morning with more than 4,000 youngsters and their adult companions in attendance.

Hit of the concert, which was directed by Arthur Fiedler, regular conductor of the Boston Pops and Esplanade series, was the concluding, Salute to Our Fighting Forces. With Mr. Fiedler turning his back on the 80 musicians and leading the children, the young concertgoers lent lusty vocal assistance to the orchestra joining in singing the familiar Halls of Montezuma, "Anchors Aweigh," "God Bless America," and other songs comprising the stirring medley.

**Plans for "Requests"**

In an effort to give his young admirers an opportunity to select the numbers they wish heard in the three remaining programs on the Children's series, Mr. Fiedler asked the audience to leave their requests at a table manned by Mrs. Fiedler and his secretary, Miss Caryl Weinberg. The rush was tremendous.

Mr. Fiedler, whose popularity with the young set must by now exceed even that of "Superman," scored another hit this morning when he asked all "paper troopers" in the audience to stand up. As little heads popped up all over the audience the orchestra leader directed the musicians in a special "salute to the paper troopers" improvised by himself and the players.

**Swarm for Fiedler Autograph**

Any doubt about Mr. Fiedler's popularity with his audience was dissipated after the concert when his young admirers swarmed around the "stage door" to the Hatch Memorial Shell to get his autograph or receive a pat on the head as he was leaving.

Remaining concerts will be on succeeding Wednesday mornings, weather permitting, for the next three weeks. J. B.

# *Ration Dates for Consumers*

**Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo**—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Cooking fats and oils and most meats, except beef, steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

**Canned Goods** — Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

**Sugar**—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

**Fuel Oil** — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

**Gasoline "A"**—No. 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

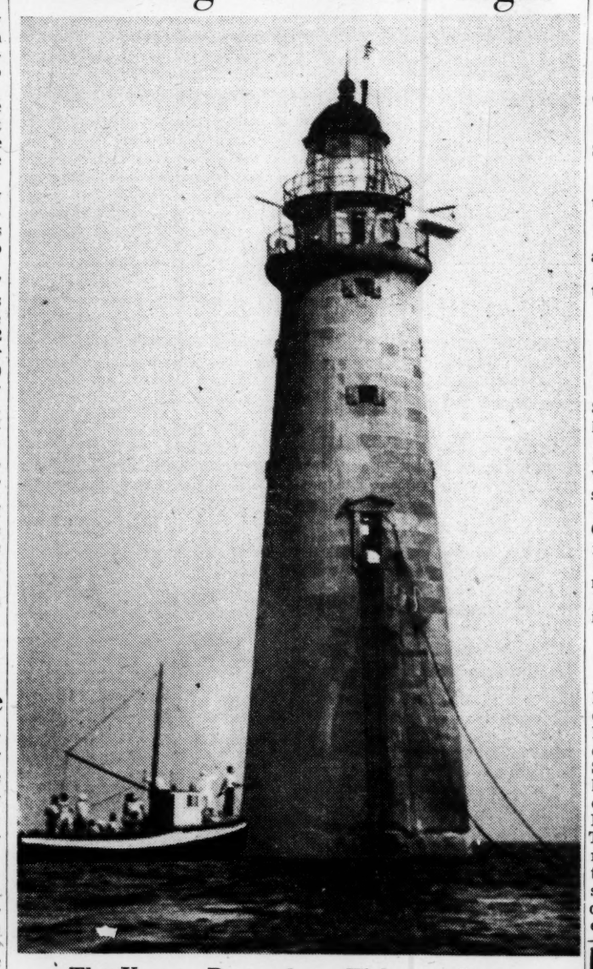
Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

**Shoes**—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

**Stoves** — Certificates obtainable from local boards.

**Tires** — New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

# 'Landing' at Minot's Light



**The Keeper Descends to Welcome Guests**

**Group of members of Massachusetts Historical League visits famous lighthouse to present tablet of names of its keepers to George H. Fitzpatrick, Coast Guard officer in charge of the light, who came down to the water level to take the lines of the small boat and "make fast" while the visitors stepped from the restless small craft to the stable ladder.**

# Any Treatment Of Prisoners As Guests Hit

Treatment of the Italian prisoners of war in service units at the Boston Port of Embarkation should be as "prisoners" and not as "guests enjoying the hospitality of the nation," John L. Delay, State Commander of the American Legion, told a meeting of Disabled American War Veterans in Boston last night.

Called to honor Clarence J. Hill, State Commander of the Disabled American Veterans, the meeting heard the Legation head say "the Legion doesn't want to make life for any prisoner miserable, but we do feel that they should be treated as prisoners."

After the meeting, Mr. Delay said that the State Department of the Legion is preparing a strong resolution condemning the government handling of these prisoners for action at the August convention.

A similar resolution will be presented to the national convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Chicago next month, according to John B. Powers, Department Quartermaster-adjutant of the V. F. W. Tonight the Women's Auxiliary of the V. F. W., hospital aid committee, is to hold a meeting in Boston to outline its activities in Army hospitals during the coming year. An incident at the Camp Myles Standish Hospital when the members found themselves entertaining Italian prisoners of war is expected to lead to action barring any expenditure of funds which would benefit these or other prisoners of war.

# Two of 6 Germans Retaken as Escapees

BANGOR, Maine, July 26 (AP)—Two of six German prisoners of war who escaped from work projects near Princeton July 18 were captured in a woods camp nine miles south of Wesley last night by State Police Trooper Delbert Sargent.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, reporting the capture, said the pair were unarmed and offered no resistance.

The Germans, Leopold Loidolt and Herman Keilnecker, were brought to Bangor and turned over to military authorities.

# Boston Store Bond Sales

Stores in the membership of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce sold $9,890,840 in War Bonds in the period June 12 to July 8, according to E. D. Warner, General Chairman of the Board's Fifth War Loan Committee. The Board sponsored the invasion show "War on the Water" held July 4 on the Charles River, as a bond-selling feature, and Mr. Warner praised the armed services and War Finance Division of the Treasury Department for their co-operation in producing the show.

# Chain Store Wage Ruling

Some employees of A. H. Phillips, Inc., of Springfield, Mass., come under the Federal Wage and Hour Law, and some do not, according to decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here. The concern operates a chain of 49 retail grocery stores in Massachusetts and Connecticut. The Court affirmed a District Court ruling that employees of the central office and warehouse were subject to the Federal law. The company contended none of the employees were subject to the law.

CALL Curtis for LUMBER CHA. 0313 BOSTON

# Mailbag Gas Coupon Appears At Worcester Filling Station

A single gasoline ration coupon, with its tell-tale serial number, today gave Post Office inspectors and Office of Price Administration officials their first real clue in attempting to solve the missing consignment of thousands of gasoline coupons, alleged to have disappeared in a postal mail bag from the East Cambridge substation.

The coupon was offered at a Worcester filling station. It bore a serial number which OPA officials identified as having been included in the missing stamps. Each one of the coupons bore a number, and the OPA has a list of these numbers. These serial numbers will be published nationally, OPA officials added.

According to OPA information chiefs Fred W. Murkland and Paul A. Newsome, "only 600 pieces of mail, worth 250,000 gallons of gasoline, were contained in the mail bag which was delivered at 5:15 p. m. on July 13 to the East Cambridge sub post office."

Earlier in the day, it had been stated that the missing coupons represented between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 gallons of gasoline.

These coupons were being mailed to applicants from one of the secretly located coupon issuance centers, established some months ago to prevent thefts from local ration boards. It was not until some of the applicants had complained they had not received their allotments, that the loss was discovered.

The Post Office Department immediately began an investigation, with Tennyson Jefferson, Chief Inspector, and a detail of mail robbery experts assigned to the job. Co-operating with the postal authorities, the OPA assigned Hugh McCarthy, counterfeit expert, to the case.

According to the OPA, the coupons in the missing bag were addressed to individuals and business firms located within a 50-mile radius of Boston. Several of the firms to whom coupons were sent were operators of fleets of taxicabs and commercial trucks, the OPA added.

Most baffling to officials concerned was the fact that the mail bag—of itself undistinguishable from thousands of others—could have been identified so readily by a thief unless it may have been marked for stealing when prepared at the OPA issuance center.

# Bay Stater Listed Safe by U. S. Navy

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—A number of Massachusetts men were among the 231 casualties of the U. S. naval forces (Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard) announced today by the Navy Department.

The list of New Englanders includes eight killed, six missing, seven wounded and one safe, previously reported missing.

Massachusetts men were:

Burzynski, Mieczystaus Bogumilaus S., Pharmacist's Mate, first class, U. S. N. Missing. Worcester.

Coleman, Robert Emmett, Gunner's Mate, third class. Killed. Worcester.

Dunn, Vincent Joseph, Seaman, second class, U. S. N. R. Wounded. Malden.

Ferriter, Richard J., First Lieut., U. S. M. C. R. Wounded. Allston.

Gauvin, Bertrand Maurice, Seaman, second class, U. S. N. R. Killed. Fall River.

Hutchins, Orville Richard, Seaman, second class, U. S. N. R. Safe. (Previously reported missing on report of naval casualties for July 7, 1944). Haverhill.

Keith, Robert J., Pfc., U. S. M. C. R. Killed. Dorchester.

Magnan, Richard Joseph, Signalman, third class, U. S. N. Wounded. Revere.

Mann, Donald Edward, Seaman, first class, U. S. N. R. Wounded. Lenox.

# Boys and Girls Decorated For Paper Salvage

Several hundred children in different parts of Boston received "campaign bars" for paper trooping activities today.

More than 200 boys and girls of the Charlestown district were decorated in the shadow of Bunker Hill monument, and Roxbury troopers received service bars from soldiers this morning.

Ceremonies were held during the day in playgrounds of the Bacon, Nathan, and Howe Schools, all in Roxbury, and the Perkins Schoolyard, Back Bay.

The Paper Troopers, who are boys and girls between the ages of 7 and 12, were organized throughout the city a few weeks ago by playground directors under the direction of Joseph McKenney, Associate Director of Physical Education in the Boston Public Schools.

By visiting nearly every one of the 160,000 family units in Boston, and urging persons to review their paper salvage efforts and to double them, the Paper Troopers contributed in substantial measure to the increase in collections shown in last week's drive.

Veterans of World War II made the presentations of service bars today to the children. The bars, colored blue and gold, are similar in appearance to the service decorations worn by the soldiers themselves.

# Birds Rest During Flights

In migrating, most birds do not attempt nonstop flights but rest frequently.


*Announcing*

**The opening today of the New Leopold Morse uptown Summer Street store**

**A larger, more spacious Morse store at 52 to 56 Summer St., corner of Arch St.**

Located almost directly across the street from our former location at 45 Summer Street, this new Morse store is right in the center of the uptown shopping area. With the additional floor space we now have, we will be able to display more merchandise and give you more efficient service. As soon as conditions permit, we are prepared to utilize all the floors in the building. With an eye to the future we plan to make the new Leopold Morse uptown store the finest men's store in the entire city.

**DOWNTOWN STORE — Adams Square**
**CAMBRIDGE STORE — Harvard Square**

*Leopold Morse Co*

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1000 Rooms — 1000 Baths
$2.50 to $5.00 single

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Prince George Hotel 14 East 28th St. New York, N.Y.
George H Newton Manager



Back the Attack
with
MORE War Bonds


# Cossacks Reported on Vistula River

Continued from Page 1

Pulawy area, 66 miles southeast of threatened Warsaw. There the Russians engaged the Germans within 358 miles of Berlin and 142 miles of German Silesia.

Lightnings and Mustangs of the United States 15th Air Force flew from United States bases in Russia, destroying 38 German planes in the Lwow area without loss. They strafed an airdrome 100 miles northwest of the surrounded city, shot up German transport and gun positions. Often they skimmed the trees to machine-gun the fleeing Nazis.

Beyond the Vistula, a rolling plain ideal for tanks and horsemen such as the heavily armed Cossacks, invites swift advance.

Other Russians driving frontally on Warsaw along the main trunk railway from Kiev were reported between 40 and 50 miles from the Polish Capital.

Hungary and Czechoslovakia were in the path of yet another Russian army group which virtually surrounded Stanislawow and reached within 28 miles of the Hungarian-held Tatar Pass in the Carpathians.

### Nazi Garrisons Appear Trapped

German garrisons at Bialystok and Brest Litovsk, far behind advancing Russian lines, appeared trapped.

Gen. Ivan Bagramian's First Baltic Army encircled Dvinsky, with a population of 45,160 largest city in Eastern Latvia, after severing the railway to Riga on the Baltic. Red Troops were less than 70 miles from Riga, the last remaining escape valve for the German Sixteenth and Eighteenth Armies of Col. Gen. George Lindemann in the Baltic region. Perhaps 30 Nazi divisions were threatened by the snapping of the rail line.

Other Russians were on the approaches of East Prussia. They captured Lipsk, three miles from the Suwalki Triangle, which East Prussia annexed in the Russian-German partition of Poland in 1939, and within 25 miles of the prewar boundary of that province of the Prussian junkers.

Bialystok was invested. Russians were in its outskirts within 4,500 yards of the major rail center controlling some traffic to East Prussia and Warsaw.

Still other Russian forces were reported within 42 miles of the city of Radom and 108 of Krakow, fifth city of Poland.

Twin advances by Marshal Ivan D. Konev's First Ukrainian Army were flanking the fortress of Przemysl on the north and south. The city lies 60 miles due west of Lwow, and on the direct road to Silesia, just north of the Carpathian Range. One Soviet force was reported 30 miles southeast of Przemysl.

Reports from Central Poland told of frantic German attempts to reorganize their shattered armies. Red Star said the Nazi Air Force drew on its reserves and flew 500 sorties, strafing Russian reinforcements flooding across the San River toward Krakow.

Enemy infantry divisions were declared to have lost up to 40 per cent of their strength and German wounded were reported ordered "to fight to the last man." Because of the lightning Russian advance, the Russians frequently were engaging numerically superior German concentrations, but not for long.

### Rear Admiral Wilkes Gets Post in France

*By the Associated Press*

London, July 26

Supreme Headquarters announced today that Rear Admiral John Wilkes, United States Navy, has been appointed to command United States ports and bases in France, marking a new stage in consolidation of the Normandy beachhead.

## Normandy:

### U. S. Tanks Smash Hole in Nazi Line

United States tanks in their first major operation in France smashed a breach four miles deep in the first German defense line west of St. Lô and captured the towns of Marigny and St. Gilles.

The thrust penetrated the outer Nazi defenses in a couple of hours, carrying four miles south of the St. Lô-Periers road, and came upon the first heavy enemy defenses near Marigny, seven miles east of St. Lô. This is a road junction just north of the highway angling southwest from St. Lô to Coutances near the West Coast.

To the northeast, other American infantrymen hitting on a five-mile front advanced a mile and a half, capturing the town of La Chapelle-en-Juger.

## Italy:

### Eighth Army Gains In March on Florence

The Eighth Army has made substantial gains along a 30-mile front in the advance on Florence, Italy.

The enemy line six miles northeast of Arezzo has been pierced, the Allied communiqué said, but declared activity had diminished on other sectors.

Some 65 enemy planes were destroyed by the Mediterranean Air Force which attacked the Hermann Göring Works at Linz and rail yards in Austria and other targets.

The communiqué said Eighth Army troops were approaching San Casciano, about eight miles south of Florence.

To the west of the Arezzo-Pontassieve Road the Germans have been knocked out of their advance positions and Allied gains up to three miles have been scored, the bulletin said.

The communiqué announced that 26 Allies planes were lost in the widespread aerial action.

## Guam:

### Americans Tighten Grip on Island

Marines and soldiers of the Third Amphibious Corps on Guam now are in a firm position to strike telling blows against the Japanese on a wide front.

In five days of hard fighting they have wiped out the last pockets of resistance around beachheads, linked their two assault forces through patrol contacts, and closed an escape corridor against the Japanese on Orote Peninsula.

Roughly, the American lines run from Adelup Point to Aguada River in the north and stretch across the base of Orote Peninsula to a point directly across from Anae Island in the south.

Chonito Cliff was one of the toughest points of resistance. One of the most serious parts of this action was fought in a pass where the Japanese had dug into positions overlooking the road. Tanks and infantry knocked out this strong point.

Tanks are playing a prominent part in the attack despite mountainous country near the American lines. They can be seen working their way slowly in front of troops along roads hurriedly built over ridges by bulldozers.

The Japanese mined a few of their own roads but caused no damage to the American tanks which have pushed the enemy off the road leading to Mt. Tenjo, which overlooks Apra Harbor, the best anchorage in the Marianas.

## New Guinea:

### Americans Repel Japanese Attack

Japanesse forces attempting to break out of the Wewak trap in British New Guinea have recoiled from the American front near Aitape and apparently are trying to re-form.

Headquarters announced that the Japanese were trying to reorganize south of Afua, five miles inland on the Driniumor River 17 miles east of Aitape.

Bombers blasted the Japanese near Aitape with 54 tons of explosives.

Destroyers and patrol torpedo boats also shelled enemy positions.

Americans based at Aitape have defended their positions along the Driniumor River against recurrent attacks of recent weeks.

## Sumatra:

### Allied Warships Bombard Sabang

A large Allied task force of cruisers, destroyers, and submarines on July 25 bombarded Sabang Harbor at the western end of Sumatra, a Japanese Imperial Headquarters communiqué broadcast by the Tokyo Radio said.

The Japanese asserted without confirmation that they had sunk two destroyers and one submarine as well as downing a number of carrier-based aircraft.

It was the second such strike on Sabang, a British task force under Admiral Sir James Somerville having hit the port last April 19.

The nationality of the vessels making the latest strike was not disclosed in the Japanese communiqué.

## Yugoslavia:

### Partisan Forces Land on Islands

A communiqué radiocast from the Yugoslav headquarters of Marshal Josep Broz (Tito) said Partisan forces had landed on the islands of Peljesac, Korcula, and Mljet off the Dalmatian coast.

Mopping up of the coast opposite the islands, which are bunched together, is continuing.

On the mainland, the bulletin said, the German stronghold of Ribnik, east of Sibenic, was captured by the Partisans.

## Robot Bombs:

### German Missiles Batter London

The Germans battered London and Southern England with flying bombs at regular intervals during the night after one of the longest daylight respites which this country has experienced from the robot attacks since D-Day.

Air-raid wardens reported that during raids incendiaries—apparently dropped by the robots—fell at several places in the southern counties, suggesting that the Nazis were employing some new device.

RAF night bombers struck back by plastering flying-bomb launching platforms in Northern France.

## China:

### Planes Cut Japan's River Supply Lines

A review of United States 14th Air Force operations in the Hengyang-Tungting Lake sector during the past several weeks indicated that the consistent hammering of Japanese supply lines has depleted seriously the enemy's stock of river craft.

The Japanese were transporting much of their supplies by boats of all types, junks, motor launches, barges, and steamers, excellent targets for American planes.

In a little more than a month, Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's pilots have sunk and damaged 1,104 junks, 516 launches, and 24 steamers, according to Chinese figures.

The Japanese must use motor trucks now, with a resultant depletion of their valuable supply of gasoline. The 14th Air Force also is adding a long list of truck casualties to its record. Almost 1,000 trucks and their contents have been destroyed in recent strafing expeditions.

## *Eastern Front Strategy*

By a Staff Artist

### German Fortresses Ringed

**Five great German strongholds are almost ringed around by Russian forces and may be expected to capitulate at any moment. Four of these are shown on the map. The fifth, Stanislawow, is south of Lwow, just out of the map. Present position of battle front is indicated by black line.**

### Japanese Admit Tinian Invaded

*By the Associated Press*

London, July 26

Japanese Imperial Headquarters, in a communiqué broadcast by the Tokyo Radio, acknowledged for the first time today that American troops had succeeded in landing on Tinian Island in the Marianas.

The radiocast, recorded by the Associated Press, said the Japanese garrison was "Fighting to the utmost of its strength."

# Allies Outline Road to Tokyo In Bigger Leapfrog Moves

Continued from Page 1

passing proved successful when the Japanese attempts to break out in March of this year were repulsed. And though the entire operation was on a relatively small scale it set a pattern for the entire Pacific war to follow.

Roughly the pattern covers the following points:

1. To establish air superiority over the primary objective to be by-passed.

2. To seize a beachhead somewhere beyond the objective either on another island or a position on the same land mass.

3. To construct airfields and PT boat bases from which it becomes possible to sever all means of communication between the by-passed base and enemy supply bases closer to the homeland.

The Bougainville experiment proved that an enemy base, thus encircled, is as much defeated as though it had been overcome and captured by direct attack.

**Enemy Helpless**

Enemy forces cut off from the bulk of food and supply channels slowly but surely deteriorate until they either succumb to starvation or at least are rendered impotent as a military threat. A few may succeed living off the meager sustenance provided by the jungle but most disappear.

A by-passing move usually requires a moderate sized garrison to stand guard over the trapped enemy base to meet and repulse the attempts to break through, such as is taking place presently around Wewak.

But in the long run by-passing results in a far smaller expenditure in time, manpower, and equipment than would be required by the direct attack method.

After Bougainville the by-passing technique was tried on a much larger scale with Rabaul.

Through a series of landings made at Cape Gloucester Dec. 26, the Admiraltys Feb. 29, and Emirau March 20, the entire Japanese garrison on New Britain and New Ireland were trapped.

**Communications Cut**

Sea and air communications were cut off by constant Allied air, PT, and destroyer patrols and some 60,000 imperial Japanese soldiers, a major naval base, and at least seven airfields were thrown out of the war.

With the right flank thus protected Gen. Douglas MacArthur's troops then began a series of hops along the New Guinea coast. First landings were made by American troops at Saidor, east of Wewak, cutting off the Japanese forces on Huon Peninsula. Then in a single 600-mile hop American forces seized Hollandia April 22, trapping some 60,000 enemy ground troops and ancillary forces at Wewak. Since then landings at Wakde and at Biak in Geelvink Bay, May 17 and 27, cut off other enemy positions along the northern Guinea coast, leaving them to either starve or to make futile attempts to escape.

A total of 140,000 Japanese in the South Pacific and the Southwest Pacific have thus been trapped and to all intents and purposes thrown out of the war, according to latest official estimates.

A continuation of such a by-passing technique is sure to form the basis of future Allied strategy. The seizure of bases in the Mariana group has already started an encirclement of important Japanese bases in the Carolines including Truk and Yap, which may later be expanded into complete encirclement.

At the same time it is clear that when troops under the command of General MacArthur make landings in the Philippines they will have embarked upon what will undoubtedly be the biggest by-pass operation of the war.

**Program**

For when American air and naval bases are re-established in northern Philippines it will be tactically possible to sever main Japanese sea communications which run through the South China Sea from the Japanese mainland to the Indies and Malaya.

Then when Admiral Chester W. Nimitz' stated aim of establishing a beachhead on the China mainland is fulfilled, the entire Japanese-conquered empire southward—Indies, Malaya, and Indo-China—will have been by-passed.

Certain intermediate steps will of course have to be taken to make such sweeping moves possible. At the same time by-passing will not in every case assure military impotency of entrapped enemy troops.

**Expeditions Needed**

Military expeditions will undoubtedly have to be organized to wipe out resistance around Singapore and in certain sections of the Indies and China, even though these areas may be largely cut off from Japan proper.

But in a broader picture the main effort against Japan will be made in a long, boldly conceived, and imaginative jumps which will cut directly across the middle of the Japanese-conquered empire.

Or, as one military authority here has put it, "We won't bother to cut off each tentacle; we will move right in and strike at the octopus's head."

# Japanese Navy Failing in Job Of Supporting Ground Forces

Continued from Page 1

Nimitz and Gen. Douglas MacArthur have become expert "isolationists" in the military and not the political sense, the westward advance of American forces has by-passed and cut off from any apparent hope of rescue a minimum of 100,000 enemy troops and possibly several times that number.

These isolated enemy garrisons on Rabaul, Truk, Ponape, Marshalls, Bougainville, New Guinea, and numerous other bases, represent a part of the price Japanese militarists are paying for their haste in pushing a program of aggression without waiting until the Japanese Navy was equipped with sufficient power and imagination to effectuate its plans.

The position of the Japanese Navy today is comparable to that of our own Navy in the first year of the war when we were unable to relieve the Philippines, Guam, or Wake. But there the parallel ends. The United States forces in the Pacific have made a colossal comeback and there is no chance now for the Japanese to duplicate.

Our comeback was made possible, not alone by the productive capacities underestimated by the Japanese but also by the refusal to be limited to historical concepts and by the development of new strategy to meet the unprecedented challenge with which Pearl Harbor confronted us.

If the Japanese had followed up their initial naval successes promptly they might have prevented or delayed our recovery but they were committed to hit and run tactics and failed to follow through. That is another of their failures we are not repeating.

There has been no delay in follow-through action by the United States naval forces whenever opportunities are available.

With the speedy and steady westward advance of the United States forces which already have moved up to within striking distance of Japan's inner supply line, production centers, and major naval bases, there is no time now for a comeback by the Japanese Navy.

# De Gaulle Renews Unity Plea

ALGIERS, Algeria, July 26 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle appealed yesterday to all Frenchmen to join in the final blow for the liberation of France, which he said "is now very imminent."

Addressing the closing session of the French Consultative Assembly, General de Gaulle declared that "it is very vital that France participate in the final battle in Europe with all of the forces at her command. French war efforts both inside and outside France must be co-ordinated for the final blow against the enemy."

The French leader said Partisan forces had immobilized seven to eight German divisions in France and inflicted 10,000 casualties on the invaders.

"Despite suppression and reprisals, the Germans are unable to cope with the situation, and we must keep up our fight," he declared. "It is up to us to see that the Germans will remember for generations what it cost to invade our country."

General de Gaulle said France must be given a strong voice at the peace table, because the peace imposed on Germany will reflect Germany's destiny and therefore France's.

He told the Assembly that France's contribution thus far to the Allied war effort included 60,000 casualties in killed, wounded, and missing. He said French forces had captured 100,000 prisoners.

### Mexican Aviation Unit In Texas for War Training

LAREDO, Texas, July 26 (AP)—The 201st Military Aviation Squadron, first full unit of Mexican armed forces to go into combat training with Allied forces, passed through Laredo last night en route to Randolph Field, Texas, for a six months' stay.

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# Allied Strategy in Normandy: Is It Geared to War Tempo?

*Continued from Page 1*

suited to an earlier stage of the war, when the defeat of Germany was being built in its preliminary stages rather than in a manner adjusted to the fact that German military power is ripe today for a powerful and conclusive blow? Or, stated differently, is an opportunity for quick victory being wasted by caution at a time when daring might win enormous rewards?

What happened yesterday is not to be interpreted as reflecting a positive answer to the question. The new British advance is interpreted in the highest authoritative military quarters as being exclusively and only a local line-straightening operation. Last week's drive out of Caen was intended to be the "break-out" from the peninsula. This is not, either on the British or the American front.

**Comparative Factors**

Any tendency to unfavorable comparison with events on the Russian front needs to be weighed in the light of several comparative factors. The Russians have all the elbow room they can use. They enjoy an almost complete absence of natural obstacles. They are facing a German Army which was not prepared for a powerful assult. The cream of the German Army is in Normandy. It enjoys excellent natural defensive positions and artificial obstacles perfected over some four years of time. Resistance is in all probability much tougher in Normandy, partly because that is where strong resistance was planned and partly because every physical condition lends itself to stronger defense.

Further, Anglo-American operations are subject to a restraint which does not exist in Russia. A coalition war is by inherent nature a cautious war. American arms are daring in the Pacific. Russian arms are daring on the Eastern Front. British arms have been daring on many occasions when they had to consider only themselves and when their commanders were responsible only to one government.

Joint Anglo-American operations have, on the contrary, been marked by caution from the first move in Africa when daring counselled landings in Algiers and Tunisia while caution counselled Morocco and Algiers, leaving Tunisia to be taken methodically later. Caution prevailed and an African campaign had to be fought which might very possibly, in retrospect, have been obviated.

The now unquestionable certainty of German defeat can be used as the basis for conflicting arguments. One is that since such a defeat is now certain why expend heavily in speeding the time. Another is that if the Anglo-American forces fail to play the largest possible role in that defeat, Russia, having borne the bigger burden and having reached Berlin first, will by right of arms determine the form of postwar Europe. Still another is that the swifter defeat will in the end prove less costly than the more protracted defeat.

**Change in Strategy**

All of this overlooks the possibility that nothing Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had within his power could have produced a quicker break out of the Normandy Peninsula and that what has happened is explained solely by the quality and power of German resistance.

But it can be reported that these questions are being asked, not only in public, but also in the combined joint chiefs of staff and that the result of asking the questions may be a drastic revision of plans for fighting in France during the balance of the summer. It is a good guess that Prime Minister Winston Churchill's trip to the front this week had more than a little to do with the fact that such questions have been raised.

## Allied Bomb Kills A. P. Photographer

WITH THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY IN FRANCE, July 26 (AP)—A bomb from a B-26 Marauder, which fell short of its mark, killed Bede Irvin, Associated Press war photographer, yesterday, shortly after he had taken pictures of the mighty aerial barrage which set off the present Allied drive in Normandy.

Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, commander of the 9th Air Force, paid tribute to Mr. Irvin, whose passing was the first casualty among American civilian war correspondents in the Normandy campaign. "It can but serve to exemplify the role that he and his colleagues have played and will play in this war. He was an unarmed observer who, heedless of personal danger, flew with us, lived with us, and worked with us that through the medium of his profession he might bring home to all of us the truths of war."

## *Rumor Turns Guest Into the President*

FARRAGUT, Idaho (AP)—In no time at all it was all over the Farragut naval training center that President Roosevelt would address one of the camps.

Officials, wondering how such an unfounded story could spread, finally ran it down to its source. An officer had told his men he was expecting a "special guest." By the time sailors had exchanged the story a few times the special guest had become the President.

# *G. B. S. Can't Picture Lasting Peace*

*George Bernard Shaw, known variously as one of the world's great dramatists and as a literary playboy, has outlined his views on how to treat Germany.*

*Many will disagree most sharply — which probably will delight the pungent Mr. Shaw. The memory of the fact that similar views brought bitter condemnation during World War I has dulled neither the edge of his tongue nor his ideas.*

*He has written, in shorthand, his answers to questions asked by the Associated Press for the occasion of his 88th anniversary, wearing lightly whatever responsibilities cloak an iconoclast.*

**By George Bernard Shaw**

*Written for the Associated Press*

LONDON—Do I believe a lasting peace can be assured by a close-working and vigorous postwar alliance of the "Big Four"—Great Britain, the United States, Russia, and China?

No. A lasting peace cannot be assured by any measures at present possible. Even a postwar alliance of the Big Four cannot be assured. The people who clamor for assurances and security are public nuisances.

Whatever arrangements follow the war we must still live dangerously, whether we like it or not.

(To a series of questions, Mr. Shaw wrote the following replies):

Question: Should Germany be totally disarmed and split into small, separate states such as existed before they were united under Bismarck?

Mr. Shaw: No. If disarmament and disintegration are desirable for Germany, they are desirable for all the big powers as well. None of them will consent to it. The sort of armament that decides modern wars is so enormously expensive and needs such a big organization of industry that small states are virtually disarmed at present; and America and Russia hold the balance of military power.

All this talk about disarmament is 100 years out of date.

**Form of Government**

Question: Should the German people be permitted to choose and elect their own form of government immediately after the war? Or should there be an interim government of Great Britain, the United States, and Russia? For how long a period?

Mr. Shaw: If the German people are not permitted to choose and elect their own form of government, the government must be imposed on them by the Allies, in which case it will not be their own form of government. It will be like our Indian civil service, the only available model, except that the nationality of its members will be mixed. This would end as the Indian service is ending.

As none of the Allies except Russia has yet succeeded in governing itself decently or even feeding its whole population sufficiently—India has just lost 2,000,000 people through a preventable famine—we could hardly pretend to be better able to govern Germany than the Germans. The interim government will be simply martial law.

Question: What should be Germany's postwar relationship to the rest of the world? Should she be treated as a criminal, brought to book, and taught a lesson she will never forget? Or should she be forgiven, once Naziism has been cast out, and freely accepted into the family of nations?

**Like Wounded Prisoner**

Mr. Shaw: If Germany is defeated, her relationship to her conquerors will be that of a wounded prisoner of war to his captors. When we take such a prisoner, we give him every care and attention until he is cured, exactly as if he were one of our own soldiers.

That is how we shall treat Germany if we have any sense. She cannot be treated as a criminal—at least not lawfully—because war is not a crime by the law of nations.

If we let loose our vilest passions and indulge in an orgy of plunder and revenge, we shall pay for it and be sorry after.

Naziism will not be cast out, as we and the Americans are steeped in it; but we may prosecute Jew-baiters and drive out Hitler as we drove out Napoleon and the Kaiser. But he need go no farther than Sweden or Ireland and die in his bed unless he is killed in the field as the Mahdi was.

[Note: By Moslem tradition, Mohammed declared that one of his descendants would fill the earth with equity and justice and bear the name Al-Mahdi. Down the ages, many imposters have claimed the title.]

Question: What should be the punishment of German war leaders and how far down into the ranks should the punishment extend?

**Rebuilding of Europe**

Mr. Shaw: Punishment for what? For being war leaders? Do you think that the heavy job of restoring half-ruined Europe could be done by persons with their heads full of punishment? The least hint of such a preoccupation should disqualify a diplomatist from taking any part in the organization of peace.

Question: Should Germany be made to help rebuild the cities she destroyed?

Mr. Shaw: Germany will hardly be able, without our help, to rebuild German cities we have destroyed.

Do you suppose that when we have finished demolishing Berlin and left its inhabitants to wander homeless, begging for a morsel of black bread and some thin soup, we could make them rebuild Berlin and London as well? Not unless you lend them the money to do it with. That is, to rebuild the reparations policy of the last war, which led to Germany, after losing the war, winning the peace and making a springboard for Hitler's take-off.

Question: Do you favor a prolonged armistice, rather than an immediate formal peace, and how long should Allied troops occupy Germany?

Mr. Shaw: This is a mug's alternative. As long as war lasts as an institution, no peace can be anything but an armistice.

Question: Should German schools, films, radios, books, etc., be prohibited from teaching racialism, as a bar to recurrence of Hitler's credo of "German supermen?"

Mr. Shaw: No. Such a prohibition would stimulate the teaching and intensify the following instead of suppressing them. All nations and races regard themselves as Herrenvolk. The English and Americans are more conceited in this respect than even my countrymen, the Irish.

**Danger of Dictators**

Question: Do you believe that the Germans — under whatever guise—will always produce an imperial Kaiser or dictator to lead them in plunging the world into war?

Mr. Shaw: All unhappy and suppressed nations will run after any able adventurer who promises to deliver them. Our business therefore is not to make any nation unhappy or suppress it. If we had not suppressed Germany after 1918 there would have been no Hitler. And Hitler would have been as successful as Julius Caesar if, like Caesar, he had made the people he conquered happier than they were before.

Question: How do you think Germany can best be prevented from springing again at the throat of Europe?

Mr. Shaw: Treat Germany decently. Then she will not want to spring at our throats.

Do not forget that Hitler, even if he be defeated and slaughtered, has made us pay a dreadful price for the cowardice that moved us to kick Germany when she was down after 1918 instead of helping her to her feet again.

We are promised an Atlantic Charter to redeem the world from fear. The world will not be redeemed from fear by ignoble funk, which is what is the matter with our retribution merchants today.

Wide World

**Questions and Answers in the Shavian Manner**

**When the famous playwright, George Bernard Shaw, was presented with a number of questions in a poll conducted by the Associated Press in England on the vital problem, "How shall we treat Germany after the war?" he replied in shorthand, using the Pitman method, as pictured here. The note that accompanied the answers is also shown above.**

# *British in Normandy to See Shaw's 'Arms and the Man'*

**By Harold Hobson**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, July 26 — George Bernard Shaw has presented his home at Ayot St. Lawrence to the nation. Meanwhile, on his eighty-eighth anniversary today, he has the satisfaction in knowing that the first straight play to be given to British troops in Normandy is to be his own "Chocolate Soldier" piece, "Arms and the Man."

This play has been chosen because E. N. S. A., in its entertainments to garrison theaters throughout England, has found that Shaw is one of the soldiers' favorite dramatists. The performance of "Arms and the Man" will have to be without scenery, because extensive props at this moment are not crossing the channel.

It will be given with a background of curtains, against which the producer hopes the gaily-colored costumes of the players won't show up too garishly.

Another Shaw piece, "Fanny's First Play," is also being readied for taking abroad to troops. "Fanny's First Play" was written after Mr. Shaw moved into the house he has just given to the nation, which he took over in 1908. Mr. Shaw is very fond of the place, especially of the garden, where visitors are apt to find him vigorously wielding an axe or planting potatoes before coming in to eat a frugal lunch.

This former vicarage, he told a News Chronicle reporter yesterday, will probably become known as "The Birthplace," though actually Mr. Shaw first saw the light in Ireland.

Mr. Shaw not only likes his home, with its trim lawns and hedges, but also the entire, unspoilt village of Ayot St. Lawrence, which is about as large as a moderate-sized pocket handkerchief. Though only 40 miles from London, Ayot St. Lawrence is hidden away behind Hertfordshire lanes, and Mr. Shaw is fond of saying civilization has forgotten it, but he doesn't care.

## *Bed Too Soft for G.I. But Breakfast--Mm-m*

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 26 (AP)—This city's United Service Organizations center's opening of a de luxe room with a fancy four-poster bed was carried out in grand style. The main role was played by Pfc. Felix Lipinski of Camp Breckinridge, Ky., whose name was drawn from a hat to win the first night's sleep—his first in a single room in 15 months.

Next morning Private Lipinski rang and got breakfast in bed.

The fruition of a G. I. postwar dream?

"I didn't sleep so well," he said. "The bed was too soft."


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## U. S. and Britain Near Accord On Oil Conference Problems

*Continued from Page 1*

Anglo-Saxon bloc control most of the earth's known oil supply, but it also uses by far the greatest portion of present production. Thus, closer Anglo-American cooperation would aid both the producers and the consumers.

Since both the United States and Great Britain are dedicated to the principle of making this oil available to other peaceful nations on the basis of need, the rest of the world would also benefit from an agreement which would pool Anglo-American know-how and facilities.

Another of the results of such an agreement should be to weaken the belief, still widely held by many Americans, that the British actively resent any American entry into areas of the world hitherto felt to be a British preserve. British officials insist that such is not the case, that Britain, aware of the increasing complexity of world problems, is more than glad to have another English-speaking country participating in the development of difficult areas.

**Welcome in Middle East**

This argument applies with particular strength to the question of oil development in the Middle East. Although Britain is still the dominant outside country there, this area is a difficult one to administer, develop and protect. For all three purposes American aid would be welcomed by London.

What's more, British experts think that there is enough petroleum in the Middle East to guarantee many years of large-scale production by American and British countries. One British expert who came to the United States as a member of the British Technical Staff has declared that, "there's as much oil in the Middle East as there is sand, and you know how much sand there is."

One of the practical aspects of any Anglo-American agreement would probably be to make existing British pipe lines available to American companies. Present American preserves are centered in or around the Arabian Peninsula, while the main British workings are farther northeast in Irak and Persia.

It has been suggested that the Americans might find it worth while, instead of reviving the Ickes trans-Arabian oil pipe line project, to build a much shorter line northward and attach it to the British lines in Irak, which have their outlet at Haifa on the Mediterranean. It is understood that the British would welcome such a development since it would increase America's interest in preserving stable conditions throughout the Middle East.


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# 'Cotton Ed' Smith Trails In South Carolina Primary

*By the Associated Press*

The end of a Senate trail that he set out on nearly 36 years ago beckoned today for the vociferous and colorful "Cotton Ed" Smith, New Deal-opposing Senator from South Carolina.

Senator Smith was far back in second place in yesterday's Democratic primary and the man he trailed was Gov. Olin D. Johnston, who tried unsuccessfully, with President Roosevelt's help, to unseat the veteran in 1938.

And in Arkansas' Democratic primary, the Senate's only woman member, quiet Senator Hattie W. Caraway, lagged far behind in a renomination try she apparently thought was so safe she could afford to campaign only leisurely.

The leader there was Representative J. W. Fulbright, who is serving his first term in Congress. Mr. Fulbright, Ozark Mountain native who grew up to become a Rhodes scholar and university President, gained his first real fame as the author of the "lasting-peace" resolution in the House, which sought an international organization empowered to keep world order.

**Runoff Likely**

Mr. Fulbright, while polling heavily as returns mounted, may not attain the majority of the total vote of all five candidates he needs to win the Senate nomination outright. Latest returns indicate that an Aug. 8 runoff between two high candidates will be necessary.

If Governor Johnston's lead stands up, there will be no need of a South Carolina runoff. When more than half the precincts had reported, this supporter of President Roosevelt had a majority of all cast.

The unofficial count in the two senatorial primaries:

South Carolina, 1,421 precincts out of 1,540—Johnston 120,724; Smith 78,174; Attorney General John M. Daniel 12,156; Dr. Carl B. Epps 5,867, and A. S. Merrimon 2,475.

Arkansas, 1,763 precincts out of 2,087 — Fullbright 55,725; Gov. Homer Adkins 40,571; Col. T. H. Barton, El Dorado oil man, 36,727; Mrs. Caraway 20,238, and J. Rosser Venable 697.

Both Representative E. C. Gathings of the First District and Representative Wilbur Mills of the Second District seemed assured of renomination over two opponents without necessity of a runoff.

A newcomer to state politics, Ben Laney, Camden businessman, and former State Comptroller J. Bryan Sims of Little Rock appeared headed for a runoff in the three-cornered gubernatorial race. Returns from 1,689 precincts: Laney 56,362, Sims 48,713, and former Representative Dave Terry 34,759.

**Roosevelt Letter**

While the New Deal was the principal issue in the South Carolina voting, in Arkansas there were no particular issues, although there was considerable stress on personalities among the male candidates. Mrs. Caraway, who has been in the Senate since Nov. 13, 1931, following the passing of her Senator husband, released a letter in which President Roosevelt spoke of their "long and enduring friendship."

Mr. Smith, whose once bristling moustache now lies close cropped, has been in the Senate since March 4, 1909, and is just a month short of 80 years of age. He is dean of the Senate and Chairman of its Agriculture Committee, his political career built on aid to farmers (especially cotton), outspoken advocacy of "white supremacy," opposition to tariffs, and flat denunciation of New Deal practices he views as hurting states' rights.

Complete returns from Texas' 13th District showed Representative Ed Gossett had won Democratic renomination by 369 votes over State Senator George Moffett of Chillicothe in the only one of 17 Texas congressional contests which had remained in doubt.

The Texas Election Bureau gave Mr. Gossett 24,836 votes to 24,467 for Mr. Moffett, and said that while the official canvass July 29 might show a change, it was not likely.

# University Honors Official of I. L. O.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTREAL, July 26 — The National University of Ireland in Dublin conferred recently the honorary LL.D. degree on E. J. Phelan, Acting Director of the International Labor Office, it is learned from the International Labor Office headquarters here.

In view of the present travel difficulties the degree has been conferred in absentia.

Mr. Phelan became Acting Director of the I. L. O. in 1941 following the resignation of John G. Winant who was appointed as United States Ambassador in London.


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# *The Christian Science Monitor Guide to Current Film Fare*

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

**ACTION IN ARABIA**—Newspaperman foils Nazi agents in fair melodrama.—M. Y.
**ADDRESS UNKNOWN**—Deeply moving study of man who accepts Nazi order, forsakes obligation to home and friends, finds that all he sacrificed leads to his own destruction.—M. Y.
**ADVENTURE IN IRAQ**—Essentially a western, though scene is Irao desert.—M. Y.
**ADVENTURES OF TARTU**—Exciting sabotage melodrama, with romantic interludes.—M. Y.
**ADVENTURES OF MARK TWAIN**—Entertaining selection of incidents, with Fredric March portraying title character satisfactorily.—M. Y. C.
**A GUY NAMED JOE**—Spencer Tracy's best performance in fantasy about, air pilot who walks the earth after fatal crash, a benevolent gremlin helping student fliers.—M. Y. C.
**ALI BABA AND THE FORTY THIEVES**—Big lively Techicnolor melodrama.—M. Y. C.
**ANDY HARDY'S BLONDE TROUBLE**—Co-ed fun, with Andy confused for once because girl whom he wishes to help is twins.—M. Y. C.
**AND THE ANGELS SING**—Sisters compete for attention of band leader. Two girls have intoxication scenes.—M.
**APPOINTMENT IN BERLIN**—Spy melodrama, with neat twist, centering about Briton who wins confidence of Nazis.—M. Y.
**AROUND THE WORLD**—Kay Kyser and troupe of agreeable young singers and dancers entertain at army camps.—M. Y. C.
**ATTACK**—Hour-long documentary, ably depicting New Britain campaign, with abundant evidence to show difficulties of jungle warfare.—M. Y.
**BACKGROUND TO DANGER**—Adventure story about American who assists in keeping Turkey neutral. Sustained entertainment.—M. Y.
**BATHING BEAUTY**—Red Skelton cavorting in girls' school, with Technicolor presentation of water ballet featuring Esther Williams.—M. Y. C.
**BAR 20**—Standardized western with liberal showings of scenery.—M. Y. C.
**BERMUDA MYSTERY**—Fast action helps maintain interest in conventional murder melodrama. Most scenes in New York.—M. Y.
**BETWEEN TWO WORLDS**—Interesting version of "Outward Bound," with "ghosts" who find consequences of earthly behavior.—M. Y.
**BEYOND THE LAST FRONTIER**—Ranger joins outlaws to bring about their capture. Fast minor melodrama.—M. Y. C.
**BOMBARDIER**—Friendly enemies in crews that dropped bombs on Tokyo. Exciting melodrama, strongly masculine in interest.—M. Y.
**BOMBERS' MOON**—American flier meets Russian girl in Germany and they melodramatically escape to England.—M. Y.
**BORDERTOWN GUN FIGHTERS**—Lottery swindle smashed in good Western.—M. Y. C.
**LADIES OF WASHINGTON** — Unpleasant minor melodrama with incongruous saboteur trimmings, about jilted woman's attempted revenge.—M.
**LADY AND THE MONSTER**—Tidbit for chiller-diller trade, with mentally-askew natural scientist seeking to keep deceased person's brain functioning.—M.
**LADY IN THE DARK**—Fashion editor unburdens herself to psychiatrist, with dreams in Technicolor, and decides whom to marry.—M. Y.
**LADY, LET'S DANCE**—Skating star, as refugee Cinderella in pleasant romantic comedy.—M. Y. C.
**LARAMIE TRAIL**—Western with pair accused of crime, shooting it out with culprits.—M. Y. C.
**LAST HORSEMAN**—Formula Western with cowboys putting brand on banker who sought to rob plainsman.—M. Y. C.
**LIFEBOAT**—Eight persons afloat with captain of submarine that sank their ship. Sardonic melodrama deftly directed.—M. Y.
**LONDON BLACKOUT MURDERS** — Machine-made mystery thriller about murderer who takes justice into his own hands.—M.
**LONE PRAIRIE**—Uneven western, exciting at times, with cowboys rounding up pay roll robbers in romance of the open spaces.—M. Y. C.
**LONE STAR TRAIL**—Entertaining, if routine, western mixing thrills with comedy.—M. Y. C.
**LOST ANGEL**—Child under intensive training de-
**LOUISIANA HAYRIDGE**—Trite crook story, with motion picture studio as setting.—M. Y.
signed to make her genius enters on normal girlhood under guidance of reporter.—M. Y. C.
**LUMBERJACK**—Scenic interest adds appeal to this film, showing Hopalong Cassidy outsmarting landgrabbers.—M. Y. C.
**MADAME CURIE**—Impressive biography of discoverers of radium, told in terms of romance.—M. Y. C.
**MAKE YOUR OWN BED**—Fair farce about servant problem, saboteurs, and blundering detective.—M. Y.
**MAN FROM MUSIC MOUNTAIN**—Roy Rogers and Trigger end feud between cattlemen and sheep raisers. Cheerful songs and much handsome mountain scenery.—M. Y. C.
**MAN FROM FRISCO**—Melodrama of engineer who works out faster way of building ships.—M. Y.
**MAN FROM RIO GRANDE**—Conventional western that has modern skating show for novel interlude. —M. Y. C.
**MARINE RAIDERS**—Stirring report of heroic work of Marines in South Pacific, with passable story of American-Australian romance.—M. Y.
**MASK OF DIMITRIOS**—Tense but somewhat unpalatable melodrama about hunt for criminal.—M.
**MASQUERADE**—Russian version of century-old tragic poem of Lemontov, with Byronic hero who learns that he cannot look with contempt upon less clever men.—M. Y.

**Jennifer Jones**
In "Since You Went Away"

**ROSIE THE RIVETER**—Musical farce about two girls who occupy room nights that is shared by two men during day, in fashion of old farce "Cox and Box."—M. Y. C.
**SAGEBRUSH LAW**—Tim Holt rounds up bank swindlers and clears father's name in familiar melodelaying action. Lively melodrama.—M. Y.
**SAHARA**—Skipper of Yankee tank fights melodramatic delaying action. Film exemplifies understanding among men of United Nations.—M. Y.
**SAILOR'S HOLIDAY**—Columbia studio activities made subject of passable dualler.—M. Y. C.
**SALUDOS AMIGOS**—Superb Disney travelogue in South America. Amusing, entertaining, and instructive.—M. Y. C.
**SALUTE FOR THREE**—Tritely plotted musical program filler.—M. Y. C.
**SARONG GIRL**—Night club-crook set-up for routine musical melodrama.—M. Y.
**SCARLET CLAW**—Sherlock Holmes runs down mysterious murderer terrifying Canadian village. Passable thriller, for double bills.—M.
**SECRET COMMAND**—Strong cast in melodramatic story of shipyard saboteur defeat.—M. Y.
**SENSATIONS OF 1945**—Musical about theatrical publicity methods, bringing in specialities and name players.—M. Y. C.
**SEVEN DAYS ASHORE**—Lightweight farce about three sailors on leave.—M. Y. C.
**SHERLOCK HOLMES IN WASHINGTON**—Sherlock slickly prevents enemy agents from stealing important papers.—M. Y. C.
**SHIP AHOY**—Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.
**SHOW BUSINESS**—Good backstage musical about rise of lowly vaudeville performers.—M. Y. C.
**SHINE ON HARVEST MOON**—Entertaining and, for the most part, tasteful musical based on vaudeville career of Nora Bayes.—M. Y. C.
**SING A JINGLE**—Allan Jones' good baritone lifts musical above level of routine romance.—M. Y. C.
**SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE**—Entertaining melodrama on return of war machines from France.—M. Y.
**SONG OF BERNADETTE**—Lourdes legend in atmosphere of ecclesiastical belief and ritual.—M. Y.
**SONG OF THE OPEN ROAD**—Pleasant musical about 'teen-age groups who help to harvest crops, introducing new singing talent.—M. Y. C.
**SONG OF RUSSIA**—"Good Neighbor" romance strong in musical interest.—M. Y. C.
**SOUTH OF DIXIE**—Musical about pretended Southerner who runs into feud, but escapes to cash in on film version of adventures.—M. Y.
**STARS ON PARADE**—Fair musical about aspiring vaudevillians.—M. Y. C.
**STEP LIVELY**—Sinatra in revival of farce, "Room Service," with good cast.—M. Y.
**STORY OF DR. WASSELL**—Gary Cooper as dauntless physician who got wounded sailors out of Java through his resourcefulness. Technicolor, with romantic interludes as relief.—M. Y.
**SUMMER STORM**—Melodramatic version of Chekhov's tragic story of murderer who allowed another to be sentenced for crime.—M.
**SWING-SHIFT MAZIE**—Long-suffering war worker finally turns against incorrigible girl cheat. Strong, unedifying melodramatic romance.—M. Y.
**TAKE IT OR LEAVE IT**—Radio quiz show entertainingly adapted to screen by means of illustrated motion picture questions.—M. Y. C.
**TAMPICO**—Fair spy melodrama involving girl and two men who sail tankers.—M. Y.
**TENDER COMRADE**—Romance, with comedy trimmings and overtones of tragedy, about wives whose husbands have gone to war.—M. Y.
**TEXAS MASQUERADE**—Hopalong Cassidy poses as Boston dude to great discomforture of landgrabbers. Good workaday western.—M. Y. C.
**THE WHISTLER**—Man, thinking himself responsible for fatality, engages unknown person to assassinate him, then frantically seeks to escape. Engrossing but morbid melodrama.—M.
**THEY LIVE IN FEAR**—Trick melodrama about anti-Nazi refugee, with high school romance as key element in discrediting him.—M.
**THREE MEN IN WHITE**—Fair Gillespie film with assistants vying for doctor's approval.—M. Y.
**THIS IS THE LIFE**—Light romance of cross purposes with dancing and singing.—M. Y. C.
romance.—M. Y. C.
**TIMBER QUEEN**—Formula melodrama about night club and gangsters who turn patriotic.—M. Y.
**TROCADERO**—Pleasant musical built around history of family ownership of night club.—M. Y. C.
**TORNADO**—Melodrama about miner and ambitious wife. Class B entertainment.—M. Y.
**TUNISIAN VICTORY**—Strategy of campaign in Africa set forth with clarity in well-regulated newsreel clips and animated maps.—M. Y.
**TWO-MAN SUBMARINE**—Implausible but fast-moving melodrama about research group in South Seas trying to prevent Japanese learning medical secret.—M. Y.
**TWO GIRLS AND A SAILOR**—Handsomely produced musical dependent on cast and band rather than story to hold attention.—M. Y.
**UNCENSORED**—British thriller about Ingenious ways of issuing news in defiance of Nazis.—M. Y.
**UNCERTAIN GLORY**—Melodramatic duel of wits between French detective and criminal. Paul Lukas excellent as detective.—M. Y.
**UNDERGROUND GUERRILLAS**—British melodrama of underground activities. Along familiar lines, with battle scenes for excitement.—M. Y.
**UNINVITED**—Fair ghost story.—M. Y.
**UP IN ARMS**—Danny Kaye makes film debut with fine effect in Technicolor musical with war background.—M. Y. C.
**UP IN MABEL'S ROOM**—Fair bedroom farce with good cast.—M. Y.
**VOICE IN THE WIND**—Czech pianist, persecuted by Nazis, perishes in exile when on verge of reunion with wife. Happiness before invasion shown in romantic-musical flashbacks.—M. Y.
**WEEK-END PASS**—Shipyard worker's chivalry backfires in farcical romance.—M. Y.
**WESTWARD BOUND**—Routine Western involving cowboys who thwart landgrabbers.—M. Y. C.
**WE'VE COME A LONG, LONG WAY**—Unpretentious history of rise of Negroes in American national life during past 75 years.—M. Y.
**WHITE CLIFFS OF DOVER**—Poignant drama of American woman's romantic-tragic experiences in two wars, first of which claims her husband and second their son.—M. Y.
**WYOMING HURRICANE** — Entertaining western composed of stock materials.—M. Y. C.
**YELLOW CANARY**—British thriller about English girl who appears to be in service of Nazis. Well-made tonical melodrama.—M. Y.
**YELLOW ROSE OF TEXAS**—Musical Western solving robbery for which heroine's father was wrongfully sent to prison.—M. Y. C.
**YOU CAN'T RATION LOVE**—Campus musical built on a co-ed's whimsical notion of rationing eligibles during wartime shortage of manpower. Not distinguished for taste.—M. Y.

## *Recent Releases*

**ALLERGIC TO LOVE**—Extra thin farce comedy, with romantics separated, because of shaving soap he uses, until time for film to stop.—M. Y.
**DIXIE JAMBOREE**—Mississippi showboat is scene of this conventional musical.—M. Y. C.
**DOUBLE INDEMNITY**—Suspenseful murder melodrama, well acted.—M.
**DRAGON SEED**—Pearl Buck's story of Japanese invasion from point of view of Chinese farm family, told in poignant detail.—M. Y.
**SECRETS OF SCOTLAND YARD**—Uncommonly good cast lends added interest to conventional mystery melodrama.—M. Y.
**SINCE YOU WENT AWAY**—Story of how courageous family carried on while husband and father was away at war, told with mingled pathos and laughter by exceptional cast.—M. Y. C.

**BRIDGE OF SAN LUIS REY**—New version of Wilder romance, uncommonly well acted.—M. Y.
**BROADWAY RHYTHM**—Elaborate musical about summer theaters, with Technicolor dance sequences. Talented cast.—M. Y. C.
**BUFFALO BILL**—Technicolor biography of scout and showman dealing with earlier years in West but not forgetting later career. Elaborately staged battle with Indians.—M. Y. C.
**CASANOVA IN BURLESQUE**—Professor stages swing "Taming of Shrew." For those who laugh easily.—M. Y. C.
**CANYON CITY**—Schemes of agent of power company to rob settlers defeated.—M. Y. C.
**CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY** — Deanna Durbin, making dubious venture in heavy emotionalism.—M. Y.
**CLAUDIA**—Dorothy McGuire in delightful performance as a rattle-pate tomboy who grew up.—M. Y.
**COBRA WOMAN**—After many adventures, gentle princess who is rightful ruler of Technicolor South Seas kingdom is placed on throne and cruel sister is ousted.—M. Y.
**COURAGEOUS MR. PENN**—British melodrama about founder of Pennsylvania. Historically interesting.—M. Y. C.
**COVER GIRL**—Elaborate Technicolor musical, with first-rate dancing, smart songs, and handsome photography in familiar backstage story.—M. Y. C.
**COWBOY IN THE CLOUDS**—Civilian Air Patrol pilot makes good with cattlemen, rescues girl from fire, and captures villain.—M. Y. C.
**COWBOY AND THE SENORITA**—Roy Rogers rides and sings way to victory over rascals who would cheat little ranch girl.—M. Y. C.
**CRAZY HOUSE**—Olsen and Johnson in characteristic slapstick concoction, this time with a movie studio as scene of antics.—M. Y. C.
**CRY HAVOC**—Fair melodrama, well-acted, about nurses at Bataan. Painful war incidents.—M. Y.
**DANGER! WOMEN AT WORK**—Girls doing war jobs. Mediocre melodrama with confused story, but interesting cast.—M. Y. C.
**DAYS OF GLORY**—Tragic romance of Russian man and girl, guerrillas, who sacrifice themselves to stop German advance.—M. Y.
**DEATH VALLEY MANHUNT**—Wild Bill Elliott gets drop on oil barons. Serviceable western.—M. Y. C.
**DEERSLAYER**—Melodrama based on Cooper yarn about early days of Indian warfare.—M. Y. C.
**DESERT SONG**—Technicolor operetta in handsome, vigorous style. Well sung, well acted.—M. Y. C.
**DESTINATION TOKYO**—Good melodrama about sub that spied out prospects for Tokyo raid.—M. Y.
**ESCAPE TO DANGER**—Fair spy melodrama, made in England.—M. Y.
**EVE OF ST. MARK**—Strong version of stage play about Philippine defenders who decide that democracy is worth risking everything for.—M. Y.
**FALCON OUT WEST**—Formula murder mystery for double bills.—M. Y.
**FIGHTING SEABEES**—Melodrama romance against background of development and heroism of U. S. Navy construction battalions.—M. Y.
**FOLLOW THE BOYS**—Collection of good vaudeville acts in story about camp shows.—M. Y. C.
**FORTY-EIGHT HOURS** — Good British melodrama about suppositious community's resourcefulness in face of Nazi invasion attempt.—M. Y.
**FORTY THIEVES**—Hopalong Cassidy runs crooks out of Panhandle.—M. Y. C.
**FOUR JILLS IN A JEEP**—Adventures overseas of Kay Francis, Carole Landis, Martha Raye, and Mitzi Mayfair, as entertainers.—M. Y. C.
**GAMBLER'S CHOICE**—Melodrama about policeman and racketeer, rivals in romance, with crook self-sacrificing at end.—M.
**GANGWAY FOR TOMORROW**—Patriotic melodrama about five workers in plane factory and how they met.—M. Y.
**GASLIGHT**—Combines, with debatable taste, roles of romantic hero and villain in shocker.—M.
**GHOST SHIP**—Senseless shocker about captain who thinks he has right, at sea, to kill anybody.—M.
**GIRL IN THE CASE**—So-so comedy melodrama about sleuth who rounds up spy ring.—M. Y.
**GOING MY WAY**—Bing Crosby as Roman Catholic priest who gets old city parish out of financial difficulties. Pleasant picture of its sort, strong in musical interest.—M. Y.
**GOOD MORNING, JUDGE**—Mediocre program comedy, with music, about man and woman songsmiths who try to outsmart each other, then marry.—M. Y.
**GOODNIGHT SWEETHEART**—Comedy about newsman whose scandal items backfire.—M. Y.
**GHOST CATCHERS**—Fairly entertaining musical with extravagant comedy.—M. Y.
**GOYESCAS**—Spanish romantic melodrama, well-acted and sung, presenting Imperio Argentina in dual role, with musical interludes—M. Y.
**HAIRY APE**—Softened melodramatic version of O'Neill's tragedy of stoker who could not understand why lowly origin and coarse labors should set him apart.—M.
**HAT CHECK HONEY**—Light-weight program musical.—M. Y. C.
**HER PRIMITIVE MAN**—Passable farce about girl anthropolcgist who sets out to embarrass nature-faking author.—M. Y. C.
**HEY, ROOKIE**—Program musical with army camp background.—M. Y. C.
**HI, GOOD LOOKIN'**—Double-bill-supporting musical about Hollywood radio business.—M. Y. C.
**HIGHER AND HIGHER**—Musical farce about transformation of scullery maid into debutante. Passable fun and Frank Sinatra.—M. Y. C.
**HOME IN INDIANA**—Pleasant rural melodrama comedy, in color, of trotting-horse set.—M. Y.
**HOSTAGES**—Melodrama about Prague people held so Nazi leader can steal coal concession. Somber and well acted.—M. Y.
**HOUR BEFORE THE DAWN**—Spy melodrama with as traitor, for a change, the heroine.—M. Y.
**IN OUR TIME**—Topical melodrama romance about Polish nobleman and English girl.—M. Y.
**INVISIBLE MAN'S REVENGE**—Preposterous shocker that has comic moments but becomes dubious when story goes gruesome.—M.
**IT HAPPENED TOMORROW**—Ingenious comedy-drama based on supposition that reporter has access to tomorrow's newspaper.—M. Y
**JANE EYRE**—Charlotte Bronte's novel filmed again as gloomy but strong melodrama.—M. Y
**JAMBOREE**—Rural entertainers make good on radio program musical.—M. Y. C.
**JAM SESSION**—Light musical in Hollywood setting, with six dance orchestras.—M. Y. C.
**KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY**—Opera-bouffe version of Stuyvesant's stewardship of the New Amsterdam. Good singing.—M. Y. C.
**LADIES COURAGEOUS**—Melodrama that accents personal problems of women pilots without quite obscuring heroism of their contribution.—M. Y.
**MEET THE PEOPLE**—Fair musical about shipyard workers and young singing actress. Bert Lahr helps with fun.—M. Y.
**MEMPHIS BELLE**—Factual report of bomber raid on Germany. Stirring untheatrical heroism.—M. Y.
**MINESWEEPER**—Passable melodrama about Navy men who clear ship lanes for convoys.—M. Y.
**MINSTREL MAN**—Comedian separated from daughter, returns to share her first-night success.—M. Y. C.
**MISTER BIG**—Juvenile live session.—M. Y.
**MOONLIGHT IN VERMONT**—Passable musical about farm girl who makes good in theater.—M. Y. C.
**MOON OVER LAS VEGAS**—Marital misunderstandings in musical of dubious taste.—M. Y.
**MORE THE MERRIER**—Washington's housing shortage becomes subject of well-written, neatly-acted romantic farce.—M. Y.
**MR. LUCKY**—Draft-dodging gambler becomes patriotic member of merchant marine in fairly entertaining melodramatic romance.—M. Y.
**MR. SKEFFINGTON**—Self-centered society flirt who, when she loses beauty, is deserted by all but husband whom she long disdained.—M.
**MUMMY'S GHOST** — Rubber-stamp chiller that churns up all the old gooseflesh hokum.—M.
**MURDER IN TIMES SQUARE**—Mystery melodrama for lower brackets.—M.
**MY BEST GAL**—Stage aspirant gets chance at last, in story that breaks into song and dance under slightest provocation.—M. Y. C.
**MY SON, THE HERO**—Strained comedy about down-at-heels fight promoter who puts up successful businessman front to impress boy.—M. Y.
**MYSTERY BROADCAST**—Conventional mystery story in radio studio setting. Good cast.—M. Y.
**MYSTERY MAN**—Routine Cassidy series item with two defeats for cattle rustlers—M. Y. C.
**NAVY WAY**—Conventional but effective melodrama about how boys learn spirit of Navy.—M. Y. C.
**NEGRO SOLDIER**—Government film tribute to services of Negro fighting men.—M. Y. C.
**NEVER A DULL MOMENT**—Ritz Brothers are mistaken for gangsters when they hire out as vaudeville performers in night club.—M. Y.
**NIGHT FOR CRIME**—Routine "quickie" about a film studio murder and kidnaping.—M. Y.
**NIGHT OF ADVENTURE** — Program melodrama about detective who neglects wife, ending happily when he gets her out of jam.—M. Y.
**NIGHT TO REMEMBER**—Fairly amusing mystery farce about murder and blackmail in a Greenwich Village basement flat.—M. Y.
**NINE GIRLS**—Fair murder mystery melodrama with girls' school as scene.—M. Y.
**NO GREATER LOVE**—Russian picture with dubbed English dialogue, depicting mother's revenge against Nazis. War in raw.—M.
**NO TIME FOR LOVE**—Romance of girl photographer and tunnel digger. Big scene when she proves value of his invention.—M. Y. C.
**NONE SHALL ESCAPE**—Postwar trial in Poland, used to introduce account of Nazi's career of brutality and to indicate some of outrages committed. Girm material, able acting.—M. Y.
**NORTH STAR**—Deeply moving drama of destruction of Russian village by Nazis, and heroic survival of many of the peasants.—M. Y.
**NORWAY REPLIES**—Documentary of war, strong in ocean scenes and flight training.—M. Y.
**NORTHERN PURSUIT**—The Mounties defeat Nazi plot in good romantic melodrama.—M. Y.
**OLD ACQUAINTANCE**—High-colored romance of two women novelists leaving them at the end to comfort each other in their loneliness.—M. Y.
**ONCE UPON A TIME**—Fantasy supporting proposition that children, like adults, have rights. Humorous, romantic, gently satirical.—M. Y. C.
**OVERLAND MAIL ROBBERY**—Miscreants brought to justice in two-fisted fashion.—M. Y. C.
**PARDON MY GUN**—Passable western. Engineer proves girl didn't steal hundred grand.—M. Y. C.
**PARIS AFTER DARK**—Melodrama of French underground, showing how released prisoner struck a blow for France.—M. Y.
**PASSPORT TO DESTINY**—Farcical cockney girl decides to do something about Hitler.—M. Y.
**PASSAGE TO MARSEILLE**—Convicts escape and join Free French in well-acted melodrama.—M. Y.
**PETTICOAT LARCENY**—Girl star of radio seeks local color among crooks and reforms them in a melodrama for the family and juvenile trade.—M. Y. C.
**PHANTOM LADY**—Murder mystery with guilty man building suspicions against friend.—M.
**PHANTOM OF THE OPERA**—Familiar chiller—filmed in Technicolor with care for musical values. Several horrible scenes.—M. Y.
**PIN UP GIRL**—Technicolor extravaganza with songs and night club scenes for Betty Grable's following, with Martha Raye and Joe E. Brown as funmakers.—M. Y.
**PITURI**—Australian-made mystery romance involving lady novelist and white savage.—M.
**PITTSBURGH**—Comedy melodrama about a couple of tough miners, their girl, their ambitions, and the war. Rough but entertaining.—M. Y.
**POWERS GIRL**—Comedy romance about photographer and two sisters, one of whom wants to be model. Benny Goodman's "hot licks" welcome.—M.
**PRESENTING LILY MARS**—Backstage musical, with Judy Garland as country girl determined to act. Romantic and spectacular.—M. Y. C.
**PRELUDE TO WAR**—Factual pictorial record, with commentary, of causes of World War II, starting with occupation of Manchuria.—M. Y. C.
**PRISON MUTINY**—Slightly artificial prison reform melodrama.—M. Y.
**PRIDE OF THE PLAINS**—Black market villains, who sought to round up wild horses for meat, foiled in serviceable Western.—M. Y. C.
**PRINCESS O'ROURKE**—Romance of titled European girl and American flier.—M. Y.
**PURPLE HEART**—Poignant conjectural report of tortures endured by American fliers brought down in Tokyo raid, and their "trial."—M. Y. C.
**PURPLE V**—Passable low-priced prison melodrama about downed British flier's escape from Germany.—M. Y.
**RACKET MAN**—Drafted gangster puts finger on former associates in exciting melodrama.—M. Y.
**RATIONING**—Mildly amusing feud between rural storekeeper and town postmistress.—M. Y. C.
**RAVAGED EARTH**—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M
**REPORT FROM THE ALEUTIANS** — Technicolor documentary showing how U. S. forces are preparing to bomb Japanese out of Kiska. Handsome instructive, inspiring.—M. Y. C.
**RHYTHM OF THE ISLANDS**—Minor musical diversion in South Seas spoofing the "let's-get-away-from-it-all" routine.—M. Y. C.
**ROGER, TOUHY, GANGSTER**—Factual story of racketeer, his imprisonment and his recapture after escaping. Scenes of brutality and slayings.—M.
**ROOKIES IN BURMA**—Clowning may be hard on those who read Far East dispatches.—M.

# Tenants Limited In Rent Damages

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 26 (AP)—A precedent-setting opinion, limiting the amount of damages that tenants can recover from landlords for rental overcharges under OPA rent regulations, was handed down July 25 by Federal Judge Rubey M. Hulen.

The decision was given in the case of Mr. and Mrs. James V. Link, who sued for $600 for a year's period from last May 1, stating they had been overcharged $5 a month for an apartment. They asked $50 damages for each month, in lieu of three times the overcharge.

Judge Hulen held the act of renting an apartment was only one transaction, even though rent was paid monthly, comparing it to the purchase of an automobile on time payments. In the case at hand, he said, the Links could sue for a maximum of treble the total overcharges for the year, or $180, but could not multiply the penalties for each month involved.

# Tax Evasion Charged To Night Clubs

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 25 — The probability that the State Liquor Authority and other prosecuting officials may step into the city's night club investigation appeared in the offing here today on the basis of a report made public by Edgar Bromberger, Commissioner of Investigations.

The report, outlining alleged tax evasion schemes by the clubs to "cheat" the city and their patrons —schemes in general use throughout the "industry"—charges that in one case "glaring violations" of the alcoholic beverage control laws have occurred.

Moreover, subsequent reports, Mr. Bromberger said, "will disclose vicious practices in certain of these night clubs and a course of conduct in respect to at least one of them which will probably require drastic action by the city."

**Claim on Taxes**

Three of the more prominent night clubs were taken into technical custody by agents for the Finance Department Saturday night July 22, as the city sought to press its claims for a total of $232,094 in back business and sales taxes on the Stork Club, the Copacabana, and La Vie Parisienne.

Even as the report was made public by Mayor Fiorello La Guardia and Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick, the city collector announced that the smallest offender, La Vie Parisienne, had paid the city's business tax claims of $231.97.

Attention was focussed on the Stork Club in the report, which declared that an audit of this club's books and records indicated that over a period of years the city had not received the taxes to which it was legally entitled.

"In my opinion," it continues, "these omissions and failures in many instances were deliberate and part of a well-calculated plan conceived by the taxpayer fraudulently to avoid the payment of taxes and illegally and willfully to deprive the city and other tax authorities of money justly due them.

**'Brazen Indifference'**

"The utterly brazen indifference of this taxpayer to its legal obligations and requirements is almost unbelievable."

While investigating the operation of the Stork Club, whose reputed owner, Sherman Billingsley, the report describes as "General Manager," Mr. Bromberger said "glaring violations of the alcoholic beverage control laws have been uncovered."

At the close of his report he suggested that a copy be sent to the State Liquor Authority and appropriate prosecuting officials, adding that the violations included the shipping of liquor from the club to friends or patrons for off-the-premise consumption.

The tax evasion scheme, which was practiced in all three clubs, according to the report, consisted of collecting more than the combined Federal and city taxes totaled and keeping the balance as "breakage." The night clubs admit adding a few cents to make the bill come out in round figures, but deny the amounts claimed by the city.

**Checks Run High**

However, city officials said that checks run high at these clubs and that by charging a flat 10 per cent for taxes there was 4 per cent left over when the 5 per cent Federal tax and the 1 per cent city sales tax had been deducted.

Mr. Bromberger explained that "breakage" prior to 1938 consisted of amounts set aside for "reserve dishes, glass, and silverware," but that in recent years the term has become more general "to color a fraudulent charge imposed on its customers by the taxpayer under the guise of a tax."

The city's sales tax law requires that any sums collected as tax must be paid to the city. The claims against the three clubs, including penalties, are $181,000 against the Stork Club; $37,300 against the Copacabana, and $13,700 against La Vie Parisienne.

# *Curiosity Discloses $2,490 Not 'Frozen'*

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 26 (AP)—Deputy Administrator Thomas M. Brady's curiosity to peek inside a refrigerator added $2,490 yesterday to the estate of Willis W. Wilkinson, jeweler and watch repairman.

Mr. Wilkinson's household furnishings had been auctioned for $100 to a used-furniture dealer and a truck was waiting to take them away when Mr. Brady opened the refrigerator door and a bundle containing $2,490 in currency fell out. It appeared to have been frozen to the coils.

Mrs. Alice Gibson of Miami, Fla., who came here to settle her brother's estate, saw the package tumble to the floor.

# Bemedaled Veteran At 16 Gets Discharge

PITTSBURGH, July 26 (AP)—With 31 bombing missions over Europe to his credit and a World War II veteran at 16, Sergeant Desales Glover came home to his mother July 25—discharged because the Army learned he had enlisted when he was 14.

A Liberator gunner with the 8th Air Force in England since Jan. 30, the youthful veteran wears the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal with four oak leaf clusters, and the Purple Heart. He is credited with one enemy plane.

"He said he wanted to do his share in the war," said his mother, Mrs. John McGrath, who signed the papers when he got into the Air Corps by giving his age as 18.

# Stassen Ready to Speak Out On Politics When War Is Over

**By Rodney L. Brink**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN

# British Still Support Pole Regime in London

By J. Emlyn Williams
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, July 26—Recognition by Russia of the Polish Committee of National Liberation has resulted in no change in the British Government's attitude toward the Polish Government in exile in London, according to Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary.

Mr. Eden told the House of Commons today that Britain continues to recognize the Polish Government headed by Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, but asked not to be pressed further at this stage.

The conversations of Prime Minister Churchill and Mr. Eden with the Polish Government representatives, as well as long and frequent meetings of the Polish Cabinet, however, indicate the importance attached here to the Soviet Union's recognition of the Polish Committee of National Liberation as the de facto administration within Poland. They emphasize also the continuing hope that the new attempt to establish understanding between Moscow and the Mikolajczyk Government will be successful.

**Allies Back Exile Regime**

Briefly stated, the facts are these. The Polish Government in Exile is recognized and supported by Britain, the United States, and most of the other Allies, but is not in diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

The newly formed Polish Committee of National Liberation is recognized only by the Russian Government, and then not as a government but as the de facto administrative authority for liberated Poland.

Such a peculiar situation raises difficult internal political problems for the Poles and highly delicate diplomatic problems for other Allied governments. While for the Russians, their advance into Poland naturally raises difficult administrative problems which they desire to solve in a manner which will not impede their military progress. They want to be welcomed not as invaders but as liberators by the Poles within Poland.

**Two Polish Armies**

Practical problems, as well as political principles, complicate the whole situation. One of these complications lies in the fact that there exist two Polish armies—one in Russia under Gen. Zigmund Berling and the other with the western Allies under Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski, which is fighting in Italy and France. Both are fighting for the liberation of their fatherland, and to both the Allies, including Russia, owe deep gratitude.

But it is questionable whether the political outlook of the members of these armies is similar or their attitude toward Russia the same, since many members of the army outside Russia still remember not too kindly their treatment in Russian prisons for two years at the outbreak of this war.

There also is a strong, well-organized underground movement inside Poland which takes orders from London, but hitherto relations between that movement and the advancing Russian armies have not been established satisfactorily.

**British Attitude**

The British Government's attitude generally is interpreted here as follows:

1. Britain naturally desires to do all possible to achieve an agreement between these two Allies, but Britain will not back the London Poles to the extent of seriously endangering Russo-British cooperation in the international field. This the Poles here long have recognized.

2. Britain, as Mr. Eden stated today, continues to recognize the Polish Government in exile.

3. Britain maintains the Polish frontier changes will be valid only when ratified at the end of the war.

4. Britain considers it consistent with its policy to support any organizations which are fighting Germany. It presumably considers the Polish Army in Russia, which is under the new Polish Committee, entitled to British military aid.

The Polish Government, under such conditions, it is maintained by some of its supporters, is faced with the dilemma of either accepting its own liquidation, or supporting proposals which threaten civil war in postwar Poland.

It is thought by some observers that the Polish Government in exile, having failed earlier opportunities of reaching an agreement with Moscow, can extricate themselves from the present impasse only through collaboration with the Moscow Committee. For, only thus, can the essential condition for future Poland, namely unity, be achieved.

# Aerial Rescue at Sea

Wide World from United States Navy

**Don't Even Get Their Feet Wet**

Upper: Co-ordinated efforts by the United States Navy and Coast Guard rescue units have resulted in the saving of 80 persons after plane crashes off the West Coast. The Air-Sea Rescue Task Unit is composed of three divisions. Coast Guard Catalina flying boats, Coast Guard Aircraft rescue boats, and Navy blimps. Photos were taken during a demonstration of the work of the rescue unit. A Navy blimp lowers a rescue harness as it swoops low over a raft at sea preparatory to "rescuing" two men. With the harness men can be transferred from the raft to the blimp without entering the water. Lower: What the well-dressed flier should wear is illustrated here as the two men in a raft await a rescue boat off the Southern California coast. The raft inflates itself from the small gas cylinder shown at right, and the oars are also standard equipment. Besides flying suits and helmets, the fliers wear "Mae West" life jackets.

# Turks Still Ponder Entry Into War

By William Stringer
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East*

CAIRO, July 26—The Ankara talks between Turkish Premier Sukru Saracoglu and the Russian and British ambassadors are regarded as evidence that Turkey is preparing to range itself openly on the side of the United Nations. But circumstances do not necessarily point to the immediate Turkish entry into the war as an active combattant.

These secret conversations in which the United States is not participating—although it is kept fully informed—have given rise this week to wide-ranging rumors. The view of observers on the spot is that the usefulness of Turkish entry into the war at the moment is limited and that the present diplomatic conversations—quite possibly held at Russia's suggestion—indicate the following moves are likely to come ahead of actual Turkish hostilities:

1. Full realignment of Turkish foreign policy with the United Nations, particularly Russia.

This would be accompanied by the signature of the treaty between Turkey and Russia similar to that now in force between Turkey and Great Britain. Russia would further desire to bind its neighbor states to itself with friendly pacts, a program already advanced by the Soviet treaty with the Czechs. The treaty would also further the Turks' desire to reach a postwar understanding with the Kremlin.

**Diplomatic Rift Possible**

2. The talks could produce a breach of diplomatic relations between Turkey and Germany which would give the Turks a better standing with the Allies. This possibly would be accompanied by a final cutting off of all trade with the Reich.

An actual Turkish declaration of war appears likely to informed opinion only under one of two conditions: (a.) That the Turks be prepared to forego the idea of active belligerency and confine themselves to a passive role similar to that of Brazil by merely granting bases and furnishing supplies and limited troops, (b.) That Russia has abandoned hopes of winning Bulgaria without fighting and would be willing to unleash the Turks against the quisling regime in Sofia.

A few weeks ago it was reported authoritatively that the Turkish ambassador to Moscow had been informed point-blank that the Kremlin did not want Turkey in the war at this late date. Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech at the end of May indicated a parallel British view. If Allied viewpoints have changed, it is because a formula has been found—perhaps urged on the Allies by the Turks themselves, perhaps handed to the Turks by Russia—for a more effective Turkish participation.

A Turkish Balkan offensive through Bulgaria is of doubtful value, informed observers believe, because while the Bulgars would refuse to fight the Russians, they would gladly tackle their hereditary Turkish foes.

**Objections to Plan**

Hence a Turkish attack would most likely bring the hitherto reluctant Bulgars wholeheartedly into the war against the Allies. Furthermore, the Turks, lacking sufficient tanks and planes, would find the German-equipped Bulgarian Army anything but a push-over.

The most practicable military participation of the Turks would be to supply ports, air bases, shipping, and some troops either for shuttle air raids on Greece, Bulgaria or for a possible Allied military campaign designed to clear out the Nazi garrisons from the Aegean and Greece.

This would open a supply route to Russia through the Dardanelles to the Black Sea and speed the flow of supplies now carried largely through the Persian Gulf.

Unlike the United States, Turkey would be entering the war not because it was attacked but because of postwar considerations. It is admitted by all parties that Turkey's peace-table demands will be few.

Ankara does not wish big slices of enemy territory, but seeks only slight readjustments of the frontiers with Greece and Syria in order that its railroads can avoid crossing foreign territory. The Turks might ask, in addition, a few more Greek islands in sight of the Turkish mainland.

The Turks' fundamental peacetable objective is the assurance of territorial integrity and the promise that their postwar prosperity, communications, and trade with Europe and America will not be blocked by a powerful Balkan bloc under Russian leadership.

# Fate of Jews Left in Hungary Rests on Decisions by Regent

LONDON, July 26 (AP)—The fate of some 500,000 Jews left in Hungary rests on decisive action by the Regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy. The Vatican and the International Red Cross are understood to have interceded in an effort to halt handing them over to the Germans, and Admiral Horthy was reported last week in Bern, Switzerland, to have promised to stop forcible evacuation of the Jews.

London sources described as a "blackmail offer" a report from Hungary which quoted a Hungarian editor as declaring, "So far the only Jews who have been killed in Hungary have been killed by Anglo-Saxon bombs. . . Only a cessation of air raids can prevent an outbreak of passionate anti-semitism."

Another Hungarian editor, commenting on the Archbishop of Canterbury's plea for saving Jews, was quoted as saying, "The Jews can only be saved by a cessation of the world war, not by pharisaical broadcast appeals."

It was estimated here that 400,000 Jews in Hungary have been turned over to the Germans and that one-fourth of these already have been killed, although Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, told Commons last May that the figure could not then be substantiated. The 100,000 Jews already killed were said to have been those who had fled into Hungary ahead of the Nazis from neighboring countries. Others rounded up were from the former Czech and sub-Carpathian areas and residents of North Hungary.

There was evidence that Budapest Christian churches have been sheltering many Jews by mass baptisms. An official gazette decreed that Jews who were members of Christian churches belong to an "association of Hungarian Christian Jews."

Jews herded into ghettos were said to lack food. A dispatch from Ankara, Turkey, said they were clustered near vital target areas and were forbidden shelter during air raids.

There has been no official announcement of the Pope's intercession, but Jewish sources widely credited him with diplomatic negotiation.

In a statement July 14, Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, said the entire Jewish community in Hungary was threatened with extermination and promised that punishment would be meted out to persons responsible for the "mass killings of Jews by the Nazis and their Hungarian quislings."

Admiral Horthy's reported promise to halt the surrender of Jews to the Germans and to evacuate children and visa-holding Jews to Palestine or neutral countries was considered the first step in efforts to save the Jews from slaughter.

The Hungarian press a fortnight ago said the country had no objection to Jews taking citizenship in a neutral country.

Spain has offered to care for Jews holding Spanish visas.

Labor groups in England have radiocast appeals to Hungarian workers to block the roads to slaughterhouses.

Meanwhile, in Poland the Red Army has been advancing on areas which once held large Jewish populations. A concentration camp at Lublin, captured by the Russians, was said to have been converted by the Germans in March, 1942, into the world's largest single abattoir. Thousands of Jews were said to have perished from starvation and epidemics, with gas chambers killing the rest.

There is a story still unconfirmed here that desperate Jews in November of 1943 made a stand at Lublin similar to the battle of the Warsaw ghetto and were killed in an attempt to destroy gas chambers set up by the Germans for their execution. The Germans then were said to have installed three gas chambers at Oswiecim Birkenau near the German border. The gas chambers, it was reported, had a capacity of 2,000 daily and operated steadily.

Lublin had a Jewish population of 40,000 before the war, Warsaw more than 350,000 and Krakow and Lwow about 50,000 each. Poland itself had about 3,000,000 Jews before the war and less than 250,000 are said to remain.

It is estimated by sources here with underground connections that in Germany less than 5,000 out of a prewar population of 600,000 Jews remain and that 180 Jews are left of Vienna's prewar 150,000.

# Los Angeles Embarkation Port Prepares for War Push West

By Kimmis Hendrick
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LOS ANGELES—Some details are being told about one of the biggest, yet most obvious, military secret in these parts, the Los Angeles Port of Embarkation, to answer the question, "How will Southern California be affected by the westward moving war?" Mostly they double underline a conviction that Japan is going to be affected by that war more than anybody else.

The Port's labor situation is good, but tight. Storage is not regarded as sufficient here or at any of the Army's other ports, but is being enlarged. The railway situation, because tracks weren't laid for war needs to begin with, has been eased by extensive co-operation of the lines.

Speaking informally before Town Hall recently, Col. James K. Herbert, West Point graduate, formerly of the corps of engineers, now in the Transportation Corps, who is commanding the Port, called local facilities "excellent." He indicated that the work ahead is going to be bigger by twice than now—and maybe by three times.

The Los Angeles Port is not working at capacity, neither is Seattle's Port. San Francisco's is almost, said Colonel Herbert. From now on and with the very much greater load to be carried after Germany is defeated and the full tide of American strength begins putting the Japanese current into figurative reverse, the added job is expected to be done by the two less busy ports, Colonel Herbert implied.

**Defeat of Army Necessary**

In this implication he did not discount the significance of Superfortresses and of Navy victories near the Philippines. But he was citing "the consensus of military opinion that we will not have destroyed their will and power to fight"—referring to the Japanese—"until we will have destroyed their Army." That, he declared, will take a major effort.

Like other ports, this one is assigned to a particular theater of war. It loads and dispatches men and materials to that theater as asked for. Colonel Herbert said that when the war with Germany is won, a large part of the American Army now in Europe is going to be transferred to westward. This could mean an especially big task for West Coast ports, including this one.

Colonel Herbert gave the following hypothetical example to illustrate the enormity of the job. If the United States were, for instance, to place 2,000,000 men in China, it would take 200 Liberty ships a month to maintain them or—allowing for time used in the round-trip voyage to our West Coast—an operating cargo fleet of 1,000 ships. To get that many men there to begin with, he figured, would take six times as many—or 1,200 ships.


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# The Home Forum



## Fellow Citizens

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

A WORLD traveler writes that his first touch of foreign soil brought to him an indescribable feeling of loneliness such as he had never before experienced. Alone as he was among strangers, unable to understand their language or to make himself understood, unfamiliar with the customs and surroundings, he asked himself soberly how he could expect to carry on business with these people. "How can I gain their confidence?" he thought. "How can I begin?" Then he said to himself, "I can begin with a smile; surely the language of a smile is universal." The smile was the opening wedge, the beginning of lasting friendships, mutual understandings, helpfulness, and profitable business dealings. Of course there was love for his fellow man behind the smile, for mere surface showing of good will and good nature could not have had a permanent effect in accomplishing good.

* * *

Paul wrote to the converts of Ephesus (Ephesians 2:19), "Now therefore ye are no more strangers and foreigners, but fellowcitizens with the saints, and of the household of God." The apostle on his missionary journeys was seldom among people with whom he could not converse, for Paul was well educated, conversant with more than one language, and especially well versed in Greek, which was the language of educated people in all the Mediterranean countries. But Paul had learned that people of differing ideals and purposes can seem to be strangers and foreigners to those of their own household, while those who know God as infinite are indeed fellow citizens, regardless of their global dwelling place.

It is time for mankind as a whole to learn that in reality there are no foreigners and strangers. Our brother man is not a stranger to us if he is seen in his true status as a child of God. Nationality is a material concept and not an edict of God, infinite Love. Love is necessarily impartial, giving equally to all. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 340): "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfils the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself;' annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry,—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed."

* * *

It is essential for the peace and prosperity of the world that mankind understand the spiritual concept of God and man. Knowing God as infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, and man in His likeness, necessarily raises the standard of human conduct. A man thus enlightened expresses Godlike qualities in all his ways. Moreover, he is courageous, a good citizen, a faithful worker, and a wise employer. His aims and ambitions are spiritual, not material.

Spiritual views unite individuals and peoples in freedom and brotherhood, while material views divide and often result in strife. Spirit has no destructive element; hence all that is real is Spirit and Spirit's manifestation. Matter, unstable, limited, and mortal in nature, has no quality of permanence and reality. In Scriptural phrasing: "All flesh is as grass, and all the glory of man as the flower of grass. The grass withereth, and the flower thereof falleth away: but the word of the Lord endureth for ever" (I Peter 1:24, 25).

* * *

The practical use of the language of love is seen in the experience of a flyer whose plane came down far inland on a foreign island. Making his way out of the heavy undergrowth, he eventually came upon a village of natives considered hostile to white men. The young man had no way of making these people understand who he was or that he was friendly and in need of help. But he did have the hope of God in his heart, a prayer on his lips, and a smile that spoke truly of his character. Moreover, he had a love for children and one of his first acts was to show his friendliness to a small child. His good will was recognized by the primitive people and he was treated with kindness and helped to find his way back to his base.

Truly, in the words of Mrs. Eddy, *"Love is reflected in love"* (Science and Health, p. 17). Our love for God is reflected in courteous consideration for one another, and the expression of kindness and appreciation in daily life inevitably brings harmony into our experience. With love at the helm, we shall not be "strangers and foreigners" no matter where duty may take us, but rather shall prove that we are "fellowcitizens with the saints, and of the household of God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese.]


## The Truth That Makes Free

¶ Practical fulfillment of Jesus' statement, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," has come for vast numbers of people through the study of the Christian Science textbook,

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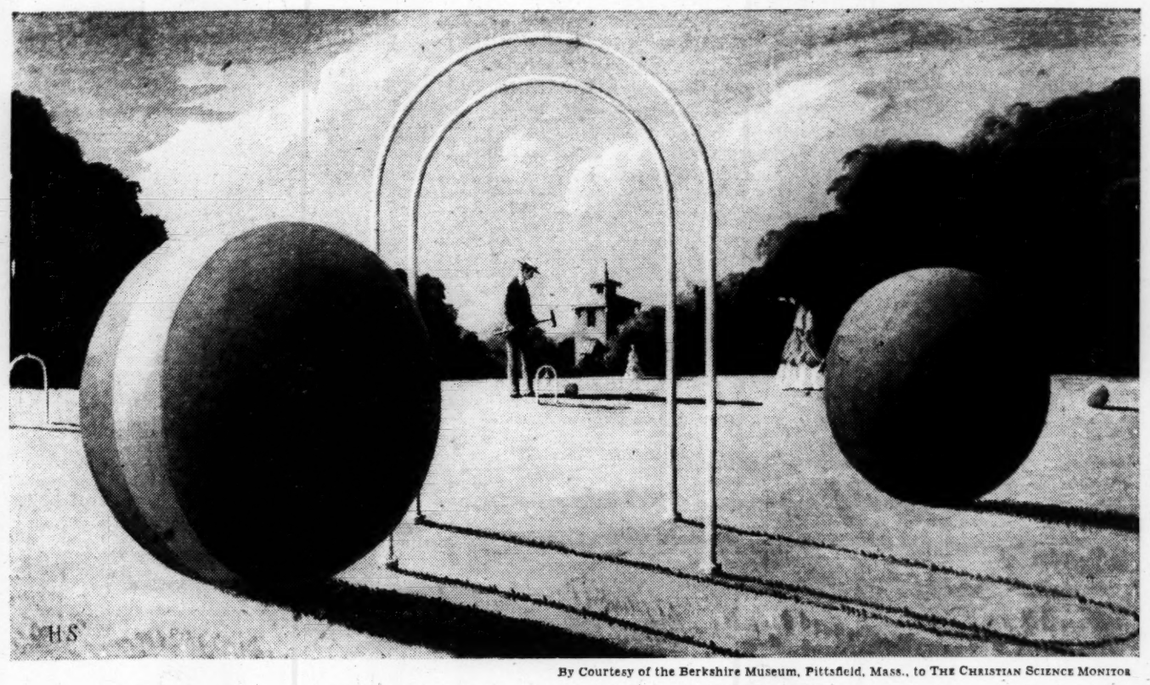

By Courtesy of the Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield, Mass., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"COUSIN CHARLES": *A Painting by Harold Sterner*

"COUSIN CHARLES" is an imaginative and amusing composition by Harold Sterner, a painter-architect. Mr. Sterner, who is this month holding his first one-man museum exhibition at the Berkshire Museum in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, is the son of the distinguished painter, Albert Sterner. He was born in Paris and educated abroad and in the United States, receiving his B. S. degree in architecture from Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Brought up in the atmosphere of the art world, it is not surprising that Sterner painted at an early age. By his own confession, he painted steadily until he was twelve years old and then gradually abandoned art. After graduating from M. I. T., he served in the camouflage department of the Navy in the first world war; then, for a time, he practised architecture in New York. There he has designed numerous buildings, city and country houses, several monuments, shops, and two buildings at the World's Fair. Only within the last five years has he turned again to painting, but, within that comparatively short period, he has won the praise of critics and public alike.

Sterner brings to his painting an architect's love of order, an eye for composition combined with a poetic treatment of his subject-matter. As a rule, his pictures are small in scale, with several small figures set against an architectural background with long vistas. His color is low-keyed, tending to grays, browns, and soft greens. "Cousin Charles" illustrates the artist's originality in design and his humorous invention. The contrast of the huge croquet balls in the immediate foreground, and the small-scale figures of the man and woman in the background, emphasizes the great depth of the composition. The clear-cut outlines of objects and shadows, and the translucent color, give the picture a gem-like quality.

That Sterner's pictures have been extremely popular is, no doubt, due in large measure to his belief that "pictures should primarily please or interest the audience and not be merely a selfish expression of the inner ego."

H. H. A.

## Concidadãos

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta página

ESCREVE um viajante que seu primeiro contacto com o solo estrangeiro deu-lhe uma indescritível sensação de solidão como jamais sentira. Só, entre estranhos, incapaz de compreender-lhes a linguagem ou de se fazer compreendido, estranho aos habitos e aos lugares, indagou a si mesmo como poderia levar a bom têrmo qualquer negócio com essa gente. "Como conquistar sua confiança?" pensou êle. "Como começar?" Veio-lhe então a resposta: "Posso começar com um sorriso; pois que seguramente a linguagem do sorriso é universal." O sorriso foi a introdução, o começo de amizades duradouras, mútua compreensão, assistência e bons negócios. Havia de fato, por traz do sorriso, amor pelos seus companheiros, pois que mera e superficial demonstração de bôa vontade e bom humor não podia ter tido um efeito permanente na realização do bem.

* * *

Paulo escreveu aos convertidos de Efêso (Efésios 2:19): "Assim que já não sois estrangeiros, nem forasteiros, mas concidadãos dos santos e domésticos de Deus." O apóstolo, em suas jornadas de missionário, raramente se encontrava em condições de não poder se entender com o povo, porque Paulo era muito culto, falando mais de uma lingua, especialmente versado em grego que era, naquele tempo, em todos os países do Mediterrâneo, a lingua dos que tinham bôa instrução. Paulo sabia porem que pessoas de ideais e propósitos diferentes podem parecer estranhos e estrangeiros aos da sua própria família, enquanto que os que conhecem a Deus como infinito são, na verdade, concidadãos, sem consideração ao lugar do globo em que habitam.

Já é tempo da humanidade em geral aprender que não há na realidade nem estranhos nem estrangeiros. O homem, nosso irmão, não é um estranho se visto na sua verdadeira conformidade de filho de Deus. Nacionalidade é uma concepção material e não um decreto de Deus, Amor infinito. O Amor é necessáriamente imparcial, dando igualmente a todos. Mary Baker Eddy escreve em *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras), pag. 340: "Um Deus infinito, bom, une homens e nações; constitue a fraternidade do homem; acaba com as guerras; cumpre a Escritura, 'Amarás ao teu próximo como a ti mesmo;' destrói a idolatria pagã e Cristã,—o que fôr errado nos códigos social, civil, criminal, político e religioso; iguala os sexos; anula a maldição ao homem, e nada deixa que possa pecar, sofrer, ser castigado ou destruido."

* * *

É essencial à paz e à prosperidade do mundo que a humanidade compreenda o conceito espiritual de Deus e do homem. Conhecendo a Deus como Mente infinita, Espírito, Alma, Princípio e o homem na Sua semelhança, eleva necessáriamente o padrão da conduta humana. Um homem assim iluminado exprime as qualidades de Deus em todos os seus costumes. Além disso, é corajoso, bom cidadão, trabalhador fiel, chefe sensato. Seus intentos e ambições são espirituais, e não materiais.

Sentimentos espirituais unem os indivíduos e os povos em liberdade e fraternidade, enquanto que os sentimentos materialistas dividem e, muitas vezes, provocam desavenças. O Espírito é isento de elemento destrutivo; portanto tudo que é real é Espírito e manifestação do Espirito. A matéria, instavel, limitada e mortal em natureza, não possue qualidade de permanência e realidade. É, como diz a Escritura: "Toda a carne é como erva, e toda a glória do homem como a flôr da erva. Secou-se a erva, e caio a sua flôr; mas a palavra do Senhor permanece para sempre" (I Pedro 1:24, 25).

* * *

O emprégo prático da linguagem do amor é constatada na experiência de um aviador, cujo aparelho desceu bem no interior de uma ilha estrangeira. Procurando sair das densas matas, êle eventualmente chegou a uma vila de nativos, considerados hostis aos homens brancos. O jovem aviador não tinha meios de fazer essa gente compreender quem era êle ou que era amigo e que necessitava de auxílio. Êle tinha porém, em seu coração, a esperança em Deus, nos lábios uma oração e um sorriso que denunciava a sinceridade do seu caráter. Além disso, tinha amor pelas crianças e um dos seus primeiros gestos foi mostrar o seu intento amistoso a uma criancinha. A sua bôa vontade foi percebida por essa gente primitiva, pelo que foi tratado com carinho e auxiliado a encontrar o caminho de retorno à sua base.

Certamente, nas palavras de Mrs. Eddy, *"O Amor se reflete em amor"* (*Science and Health*, pg. 17). O nosso amor por Deus é refletido em consideração afável uns pelos outros, e a expressão de carinho e apreciação na vida diária traz inevitavelmente a harmonia na nossa experiência. Com o amor na direção, não seremos "estrangeiros, nem forasteiros" onde quer que o dever nos leve, pelo contrário, provaremos que somos "concidadãos dos santos e domésticos de Deus."

## *Evening Meadow*

On midsummer nights
the fireflies pass
like a thousand stars
over dewy grass.

Swift and lovely
is their flight
as they scatter darkness
with seeds of light.

FRANCES FROST

## Always in the Company of the Author

THE NOVELIST is he who, having seen life, and being so excited by it that he absolutely must transmit his vision to others, chooses narrative fiction as the liveliest vehicle for the relief of his feelings.

So Arnold Bennett described his own calling, and it is a very good description. A good novel always has that sense of liveliness and excitement about it, and it is the literary form which brings us closer than any other to the flavor of life as we taste it in our own experience. The drama is a more direct representation of life, it is true, since it actually embodies it in flesh and blood creatures before our eyes, but the *scope* of the novel is far wider, since it includes the revelation of the mind, and all the unexpressed and even unconscious aspects of experience, in a detailed way quite impossible in a play. . . .

The natural and primitive way to read a novel is to read it for its story and its characters, to become absorbed in it as we would in the observation of a piece of "real life," and to ask no further questions about it. . . .

But what is important, and what is the whole purpose of training in this field, and of not reading novels entirely in this delightful primitive way, is that we should believe whole-heartedly in the happenings and characters of good novels and not bad ones, that we should be absorbed and delighted in the company of a rich humanity and a vigorous or unusual mind, and not in that of false values and feeble sentiment.

For in a novel, as in every other form of literature, we are always in the company of the author. We have the illusion that we are reading a direct reflection of experience, but we are, in fact, reading the reflection of the mind and spirit of one individual. That one individual has made a rigid selection from life, excluding everything irrelevant or superfluous to his purpose, and he has seen and synthesized that selection with the vision which is peculiar to himself. If he is an artist, we believe whole-heartedly in his vision as we read.—From "The Enjoyment of Literature," by ELIZABETH DREW. (New York: Norton.)

## The Park Bench

ANYTHING could happen in the Park. Anything did happen in the Park, once he learned to let it. At first he would hurry through the elm avenue, conscious in a vague and dreamy way that the trees were budding, if it should be April, or that the balloon man had returned, if it should be June, or that the pond was frozen, if it should be January.

At first he would go quickly, thinking of the free wideness of the moors, and the fresh saltness of the downs, and the lush coolness of the beech woods in spring; thinking how far away such things were and wondering wistfully if he should ever see them again.

Then one day he sat down to tie his shoelace. It was late in the afternoon. Mothers were calling: "Anne, get Jimmie's ball for him, it's time to go now," and: "Didn't I tell you to save the peanuts for the squirrels?" and: "Come on, Dorothy, Mr. Duck's going to bed."

A four-year-old came up to him, sucking a lollipop of emerald hue. Never had he seen anything greener. It was greener than billiard tables or traffic lights. The round eyes below the honey-colored hair stared at him solemnly. There was a moment's long reflection, then a decision to accept him. Holding the shining lollipop at arm's length, the little boy said: "It's purple!" He understood perfectly. He knew the reason for the hushed tone of voice; he felt the magic of the word.

"Purple," he answered, "that's a lovely thing, purple."

* * *

A long time back, when he himself ate lollipops, he had wanted everything to be purple. Vividly he recalled his first painting lessons, when the teacher had given him three colors: red and blue and yellow, and told him he must learn to mix all other colors for himself, from these three alone. He had accepted the statement that blue and red made purple; he had tried and tried to make a glowing violet hue from crimson lake and Prussian blue. All he could achieve was a dull and unsatisfying mixture, depressingly inferior to the royal tint he had in mind.

The child was logical enough, he concluded, as the short, bare legs trotted away. And, after all, could you really buy a purple lollipop?

He became used to the bench near the fountain. There he watched the magnolia come to flower, the bright flame of the forsythia spread over the embankment. He would leave his office at five and move with the homeward-hurrying throng till it reached the subway, then lift himself free, with a joyous shrug, and turn aside toward the Park.

It was there he met "Sophy Wackles." What her real name was he never knew, nor why he gave her that nickname, unless because she was the exact opposite of everything that coquettish charmer of Dick Swiveler expressed. Three college girls, under a huge maple, were singing, softly, from sheet music, "The Heavens Are Telling." "Sophy" had his bench, so he selected another, partly occupied by a boy with black small curls and eyes that smoldered like dark coals. His legs were thrust out in front of him in an attitude of defiance to the world.

* * *

"Italian from the North End," he reflected, as he glanced at the lad. He took out a worn pocket edition of a poetry anthology and began to read. A line or two from Donne always started the evening right. A deep sigh made him look up from the page and say: "What's the matter, my boy?"

"Nuthin'," was the sheepish answer.

"Isn't it time for your supper?"

"Don't want any."

"Oh."

Then silence.

"My old man won't let me help him," the lad burst out.

"What do you mean?"

"He's got a push-cart, see? Tomatoes, melons, oranges, and things. Last year I worked for him all vacation. Now he says I'm too skinny!" There seemed no appropriate response at that moment; and, while he was pondering the situation, which was rather new to him, "Sophy Wackles" came hurrying toward him, with a green-backed magazine in her hand.

"You might be interested," she said. "They find that Mrs. Leo Hunter was a real person."

"Mrs. Leo Hunter?"

"Yes, you know, Pickwick."

Pickwick? Of course, Pickwick. She was the woman who gave the literary breakfasts and wrote the "Ode to an Expiring Frog." Somewhere out of the past came the lines:

"Can I view thee panting, lying
On thy stomach, without sighing;"

He and Ashworth minor had rolled over on the lawn in an ecstasy of glee as they had recited the verses. Did any one read Dickens nowadays?

"There *was* a Mrs. Hunter, who wrote poetry," went on "Sophy" triumphantly, as if she were announcing that Mr. Stalin had guessed right again. "The Dickensian got it from the Manchester Guardian. A poem entitled 'To a Frog,' published in 1823, goes:

'No savage sage am I, whose power
Shall tear thee from thy rush-wove bower . . .'"

* * *

Just at that moment, it began to rain. Large, heavy drops splashed onto his nose. With a frantic gaze upward, "Sophy" cried: "My hat! I put new flowers on this year," and she began to walk rapidly away, as rapidly as her bulk would permit her to, in the direction of the houses with lavender windowpanes. Languidly he mused on whether she should not have used the definite article instead of the possessive pronoun. The hat had all the marks of a long and useful career, and the bulges and hollows suggested more than one wearer's marks upon it. Like a family piano, he thought.

He sat on in the rain. It was friendly. The willow branches bent lower. The shower brought out the pungent fragrance of new-cut grass. Something always happened in the Park.

PEARL STRACHAN

## *Early Summer in The Country*

These are the days when spotted calves
Leave their mothers standing in the shade
Of oaks and sycamores
To gather in awkward groups along worn fence-rails,
While April's colt wanders away in search of something
He has never sought before.
These are the days of young things in the fields;
Of lambs and rabbits and of fledgling quail,
When any shadow down a meadow-path
May suddenly take wing and fly away,
And feet in summer grass must step with care
Lest they intrude upon the narrow house
Of field-mice or the nests of larks.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

## Exactly What These Winds Do for Commerce

IN THE EARLY DAYS of the Phoenician and Greek ships it was usual to make any long sea voyage within constant sight of land. The small size of the ships was one reason for this; but the fact that the mariners had no compass at that time was another. Thus they lost sight of land as little as possible, almost never doing so deliberately. . . .

Then, about a half-century after the beginning of the Christian era, a wonderful discovery was made. In those days the Roman government used to collect taxes from the Arabian and Persian mariners who navigated in the Red Sea and from there around the southeast shoreline that brought them eventually to India. The tax collector in chief for this region was a certain Roman named Annius Plocanus. . . . A patrol captain of his one day got out of sight of land. Perhaps this was because he was over intent on giving chase to some skipper who had decided not to pay just yet; perhaps it was because he was caught by a fierce wind that sprang up out of the northwest. In any case, when he was far out he discovered that the northwest wind had grown altogether too strong for him and that it was impossible for him to change his course. . . .

Annius Plocanus's captain was the first Roman navigator to reach Ceylon, however little he may have wished to do so, by the straight overseas route. When he had been on the island a little while, and had learned something of the language, he was told that the people there already knew of his country. . . .

The captain learned something, however, a little more to his present purpose of getting back home. This was, that every six months the direction of the wind changed, so that the one out of the northwest that had brought him down to Ceylon would give place to another from the southeast that would take him back again. It turned out to be exactly so; and Annius Plocanus's ship finally moored again in its harbor in the Red Sea. . . .

The "trade winds" were found; and they continued to be used to great advantage between Egypt or Arabia and Ceylon up to the time when steam power made them less important. In the days of Marco and the others they were a true boon to merchants and sailors. Their English name of "trade winds" seems to mean that they are the winds that serve trade—as they do, when trade is carried on by means of sailing vessels. But the "trade" part of the name originally came from the word meaning "tread" or "direction." The "trade winds" meant the "winds that blow in a certain direction." Then English-speaking people began to think that, since these winds served trade, their name of "tread winds" was a bad spelling and that it ought to be changed to "trade winds." The name was changed as a consequence, so that it now represents exactly what the wind does for commerce. But the old name represented exactly what the wind did, regardless of commerce.—From "The Road to Cathay," by MERRIAM SHERWOOD and ELMER MANTZ. (New York: Macmillan.)


CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

## A TRUE WATCH

The weekly reading of the Christian Science Sentinel encourages vigilance, in accordance with its motto, "What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH." (Mark 13:37.) In addition to inspiring articles, editorials, and testimonies of healing, the *Sentinel* carries news and information of the Christian Science movement, such as replies to criticisms in the world press, announcement of church dedications, and Items of Interest, Sunday School Notes, and "Signs of the Times." Price, $3.50 a year; single copy, 10c. May be ordered from any Christian Science Reading Room or Circulation Representative, or direct from

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1944



# Hitler Mobilizes 'Greater Reich' for Last-Ditch Defense of Naziism

## German Labor Battalions Favored to Pay for War

**Social researchist says Allies must look for other forms of indemnity than monetary reparations—Backs payment in kind and discount for Allies buying excess amount of specific Axis goods.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 26—Allied nations, which after the Treaty of Versailles found it impossible to collect money reparations from a defeated and bankrupt Germany, must now eschew that form of indemnity and look to three other forms of reconstruction aid of which Germany will be capable after the United Nations victory, in the opinion of Dr. Hans Neisser of the New School for Social Research. They are:

1. Organization of a labor force for work in devastated areas.
2. Reparations in kind, like coal and chemical products.
3. Establishment of blocked marks for the United Nations from which extra purchases of materials for reconstruction purposes could be made all over the world, the country selling these materials being entitled to use the blocked mark, with a moderate discount for buying specific Axis goods in excess of the quantities normally purchased.

Dr. Neisser, in a study prepared for the American Labor Conference on International Affairs, a research organization here, held that a bankrupt Germany will find it even more difficult to pay money reparations after this war than after the Treaty of Versailles.

**Rebuilding Out**

Averring that there is no good reason to look forward to money payments, he said the Germans could, however, be called upon by the United Nations to help rebuild the areas devastated.

Dr. Neisser prefers reparations by labor payments to payments in the form of goods. The labor force solution would not disturb the normal trade channels nor the labor conditions in the United Nations, he holds, basing his view on a postwar demand for extra workers.

Dr. Neisser would lift this worker army out of the category of "forced" labor.

"The maintenance of this labor force should be a charge on the Axis countries," he continues. "The wage level should be at least equal to that of the Axis countries for the same kind of work and not below the level in the countries where this labor is employed. The labor force would be recruited through the ordinary channels, with proper incentives offered by the occupation authorities in the Axis countries. By establishing the principle of rotation, the individual workers' service abroad would be limited as to time."

**Labor Supply**

Several million man-labor years could probably be made available in this way, he declares.

Wage rates paid to the Axis labor force should not be below the levels prevailing in the countries where the force would work, Dr. Neisser says in his report, adding that such pay must also be equal to the level paid in the Axis country concerned for the same kind of work. He views this as vital if there is to be incentive for Axis workers to enroll in this force.

"Such incentive should have to be offered," he holds, "if outright compulsion, obnoxious to the labor organizations of the Allied countries, is to be avoided."

According to Dr. Neisser, any worker who refused to accept suitable work under the plan should be deprived of unemployment insurance benefits. He also favors restricting the time of the workers' enlistment in order to avoid the problem of transporting whole families. Recruits would come primarily from the younger generation, to be replaced after a suitable time by another group.

**Prefers Labor Payment**

Dr. Neisser is of the opinion that reparations by labor are to be preferred to payments in the form of goods.

While readily conceding that "even if the sacrifices imposed on a civilian population during a totalitarian war were less than they actually are in most countries, the enormous burden of the war debt on the taxpayer could not fail to create the most ardent desire for relief," Dr. Neisser warns that any consideration of payment of reparations must necessarily hinge on the ability of the Allied countries to receive them.

"Most of the specific goods of which America will be short during the period of transition—consumer durables, some raw materials, dwellings, etc.—do not belong to the classes of goods which are usually exported from the Axis countries," he stresses.

Dr. Neisser stresses that the first step the United Nations should take should be to estimate the total reconstruction actually necessary, specified according to need for labor, materials, and other factors, and, in particular, according to the type of assistance they expect from the Axis countries.

**Deliveries in Kind**

He holds that most of the deliveries in kind made by Germany from 1920 to 1931 should be repeated. These, consisting of food, coal, and coal derivatives, chemicals and chemical products, iron goods, metal goods and machinery, and other manufactured goods and other materials delivered in 1929, had a total value of 819,000,000 marks, he estimates.

Dr. Neisser holds a doctorate from the University of Breslau, Germany, and was head of the Department of Research, Institute of World Economics, Kiel. He was Editor of the publication, Problems of World Economics, in Germany from 1927 to 1933.

Coming to the United States in 1933, he joined the staff of the University of Pennsylvania as Professor of Monetary Theory, a post he held for 10 years. He was appointed Principal Economist, Research Division, Office of Price Administration, in Washington in 1941, continuing these duties through 1943 on leave from the Univerity of Pennsylvania.

He is the author of "The Exchange Value of Money," "Some International Aspects of the Business Cycle," and numerous magazine articles.

Men in high quarters here who have been studying the terms and objectives of the forthcoming peace were not in full agreement with Dr. Neisser on his German labor proposals. They saw them as contrary to democratic principles enunciated by the United Nations leadership and, it was declared, the inclusion of any such provisions in the peace treaty with Germany would be stoutly opposed in the United States and British Isles.

Moreover, it was seen as taking a page out of the Nazi labor book, since any such arrangement would be in line with, or bear a likeness to, the forced labor draft employed by the Nazis in France, Belgium, Holland, and other occupied countries.

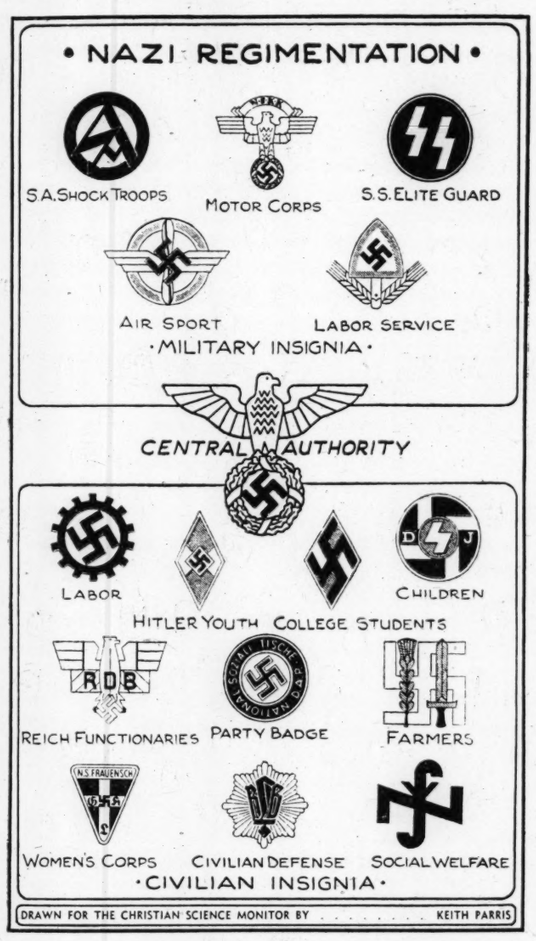
**Opposition Foreseen**

Adoption by the United Nations of Dr. Neisser's thesis would be certain to meet opposition by liberal and labor forces in the United States and England and assuredly by the German plenipotentiaries, it was declared.

It was admitted, however, that nothing might be expected in the way of money reparations by Germany, which was seen as bankrupt morally and financially. While its default under the Treaty of Versailles was coldly calculated and effected in part through the devaluation of the mark, this time it will be coupled with evasion and economic conditions, it was declared.

## *He Who Rules by the Sword...*

*The World, Briefly* ..... *By Josephine Ripley*




The World, Briefly, appears each Wednesday

Hitler has another battle on his hands today—a grim fight to hold Germany in control of his "National Socialist German Workers' Party."

The Führer may be lacking in military judgment on the war front, but when it comes to bludgeoning the home front, he's a ruthless strategist.

When he became Chancellor in January, 1933, he did not have an entirely free hand. In his coalition government, the Nazis did not have a majority.

But he was quick to consolidate his dictatorship. The Reichstag burned. Communists were accused. Hitler used the Nazi-designed incident to proclaim martial law, suspend constitutional guarantees, silence the opposition, and thus gain heavily in the March elections.

* * *

But the Nazi Party still was dependent upon the Nationalists. Hitler disposed of them by excluding Communists from seats in the Reichstag, "packing" the house, and engineering legislation that gave him dictatorial powers for four years.

On July 5, 1933, the National Socialists were decreed the only political party in Germany. Hitler now controlled the political scene. He also controlled the Army through the Minister of Defense, controlled the Prussian police, and the Nazi Storm Troops.

Trouble within his own ranks he eliminated in the purge of June, 1934. Opposition to his policies had developed in the "party army"—the Storm Troops. Hitler was warned of a plot against him. His purge brought hundreds of arrests and summary executions considerably beyond the admitted total of 77.

Now in power, Hitler's next problem was to provide the means for remaining there. This he sought to accomplish by means of the Geheimestaatspolizei, Heinrich Himmler, Black Shirt leader, was made head of this "Gestapo" in April, 1934.

* * *

Hitler's chief potential danger was the German Army. As long as his tactics bore the fruit of victory, the generals were silent. But with multiplying defeats, distrust has flourished.

This tension reached a critical stage with the formation of fully armed secret police formations—the Waffen SS—in March, 1942. Through this special police force, Hitler sought to tighten his control of the home front and to keep an eye on the Army. This dagger was sharpened with appointment of Himmler as Minister of the Interior in August, 1943, making him police dictator of Germany.

Latest use of the Himmler weapon was installation in the Army of a Nazi system to supervise the commanders.

Small wonder that some generals in the Army now have rebelled. The ruthless power of Hitler's weapons of control is not to be underrated. But they are weapons of self-destruction. Each one weakens more critically the fabric of Germany.

## Nazi 'Big Four' Hopes To Find New Reserves

**Göring made dictator of all public and private life in Germany; Effect of revolt still veiled.**

**Führer in third effort to organize all of nation's resources viewed as sign of dire extremity.**

**By J. Emlyn Williams**
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, July 26 — Hitler's latest decree imposing still a greater total drive for manpower within Germany and its occupied territories clearly indicates the extremities to which the Germans are reduced today.

It is the third order of its kind.

As early as March, 1942, Fritz Sauckel, then a district leader, was appointed "Reich Commissioner for Labor" with the express purpose of "mobilizing" all the labor forces available." Herr Sauckel's appointment had been the result of the unexpected losses in manpower and matériel which Germany suffered in the first nine months of the Russian campaign.

The second "total mobilization" followed in February, 1943.

Close to 400,000 men had been lost in fatalities, wounded, and prisoners at Stalingrad; the Russian campaign went into its 21st month, and the western powers were on the offensive in Africa.

**"Total Effort"**

Proclaiming the "Total Mobilization" in a mass meeting at the Berlin Sportpalast, Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels declared that "now when victory is almost within our grasp, only the most radical measure is radical enough and only the most total effort is total enough."

It is impossible to estimate what result the total mobilization of 1943 yielded. But it is more than likely that whatever it accomplished was swallowed by the subsequent loss of the Afrika Korps and the enormous drain on manpower and equipment in the battles for Sicily and southern Italy and the Russian summer and fall offensives.

With few interruptions, the drain continued all through this year. Since June 6, German losses on all fronts are believed by British military experts to have amounted to 1,500,000 in casualties and prisoners.

**Already 'Squeezed'**

Most observers of German developments in the past few years probably had assumed that all possibly already had been squeezed from German labor. Even before the outbreak of war, there seemed to be but a small reserve from which to draw more manpower for the military or war industry. And decrees of March, 1942, and January, 1943, had given Marshal Göring authority to mobilize the "last reserves of German labor, both men and women."

But evidently Marshal Göring and Dr. Goebbels now have to "adapt public life in every respect to demands of total warfare." Particularly the combing out of public services, such as railways, post, and telegraphs, will seek new material for the Army. The new appeal indicates the extent of Germany's impending disaster. And even if something is achieved, it will take some months before the results are seen. And these are unlikely to greatly affect the course of the war.

**No Fixed Plan**

Only by the most brutal means will it be possible to enforce the necessary orders. Yet even so, the German Government hardly will be able to proceed along a carefully designed plan but will have to rely on improvisations and makeshift solutions. This was intimated in a radiocast today by Lieut. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, Nazi military commentator.

"In order to stabilize the situation," said General Dittmar, speaking on the topic "Betrayal and the Situation," "it will be necessary for us to work without a fixed plan."

He emphasized that the most important objective was "to gain time for safeguarding those things that are in the making," an allusion to either new secret weapons to come or to diplomatic developments.

**Reaction in Occupied Lands**

The reaction in occupied countries remains to be seen. There terror may increase, but the fact that these peoples know the war is near the end will give them increased courage for more sabotage if for to civil war.

But to the arevage German, if he can still gather at his Stammtisch, the most intriguing thing about this new decree is that the new order is to be carried out by Dr. Goebbels working under Marshal Göring as titular head. Dr. Goebbels is "Reich Plenipotentiary for Total War Effort."

The thought of the "quick-take orders from Marshal Göring witted little doctor" compelled to must lead to the shaking of a number of heads in Germany today, to inquiries as to what it all means. Does it mean that Dr. Goebbels is slowly on the way out or that the Fatherland's present situation is so threatening that he must abandon propaganda to become a slave driver through the Third Reich. This new change in personnel suggests that last week's incident is being used to effect changes in inner Nazi circles as well as between the Nazis and the Army.

**Goebbels' New Post**

In his new post Dr. Goebbels has become executor to Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring, who was appointed by Hitler last night as chairman of the Ministerial Council for Defense of the Reich.

Thus Marshal Göring becomes a dictator over all private and public life in Germany. He was charged with a total overhaul of state administration and public services "with the purpose of freeing the maximum manpower for the German Army and the arms industry and of adapting the entire public life in every possible respect to the demands of total war."

"To do this," said the decree as broadcast by the Berlin radio, "the tasks of lesser war importance will be stopped or reduced and the procedure simplified."

Forming the "big four" of Nazism to direct Germany's crucial battle are Hitler, Marshal Göring, Dr. Goebbels and Heinrich Himmler, the Gestapo Chief appointed last week to be all-powerful Commander in Chief of the Army at Home.

Reports reaching Barcelona, Spain, said Hitler was preparing an order mobilizing "all Europeans in occupied countries" into the war effort without age or sex limitations.

The big unanswered question regarding the situation of Germany was to what if any extent last week's ruthless Himmler-directed purge of rebellious Junkers in the Army has affected the will to fight of the individual German soldier.

Information reaching Spain from Berlin, Brussels, Paris, Vichy, and Milan said that only the United Nations' offensives under way in the East, South, and West will ascertain how much Germany has been weakened by the struggle between the Nazis and the rebellious officers.

These advices all agreed that nobody, least of all Hitler and Herr Himmler, knows to what extent the anti-Nazi militarist group was operating in the German armies on the three fronts nor how much publication of the news affected the Germans in the ranks.

Gestapo agents in Paris and Vichy, a French report said, have all been ordered to drop everything else and co-operate with the SS (Elite Guard) and its military information service in weeding out officers of the regular Army linked with the shadowy anti-Nazi militarist committee.

**Clashes Reported**

A diplomatic report received in Madrid said that a shooting fray developed between SS and regular Army officers in Brussels on July 23 in which two unidentified SS brigadier generals, five colonels and 16 other officers were killed.

The French-Spanish border was alive with unconfirmed reports of sporadic clashes between the two branches of the German military, but even these reports indicated the fighting had been confined to officers and had not spread to the troops. One report reaching Barcelona said that regular German Army officers in Milan had talked with delegates of the Italian guerrilla forces.

An Associated Press Stockholm dispatch quoted an informant with German connections as saying that 10 days before the attempt was made on Hitler, Berlin was flooded with small leaflets bearing the single line, "Let's make peace now. Smash Hitler and his gang."

The leaflets were of a type quite different from the kind which heretofore have been dropped by Allied planes, the informant said, and Berliners generally believed that they had not been distributed by planes, but circulated by some element inside Germany.

**Nazi 'Big Four' Hopes To Find New Reserves**

**Göring made dictator of all public and private life in Germany; Effect of revolt still veiled.**

**NEW YORK, July 26 (AP) Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels of Germany, giving what he called a full report of the bombing July 20, declared tonight he was "convinced that there are no disaster and no danger which would not in the last turn to our favor."**

**He acknowledged that all those accused of participating in the alleged plot had not been arrested or killed.**

LONDON, July 26 (AP) — Hitler, having in effect placed the Reich and occupied territories under an arch Nazi "big four," was believed today to be preparing a general mobilization of all manpower in that part of Europe under German control for a last-ditch defense of Naziism.

A German news-agency dispatch reaching Madrid quoted a German Foreign Office spokesman as saying that Germany itself was going to establish new and important military reserves and that other countries "allied" with Germany would not be far behind in this program despite the cost.

Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels, newly named by Hitler as Reichscommissar for Total Mobilization for War, was to address the German nation by radio today, Berlin announced. He may disclose some of the plans which the Nazi chieftains have drafted for Germany's last fanatical struggle, and appeal for loyalty to Hitler.

**Goebbels' New Post**

In his new post Dr. Goebbels has become executor to Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring, who was appointed by Hitler last night as chairman of the Ministerial Council for Defense of the Reich.

Thus Marshal Göring becomes a dictator over all private and public life in Germany. He was charged with a total overhaul of state administration and public services "with the purpose of freeing the maximum manpower for the German Army and the arms industry and of adapting the entire public life in every possible respect to the demands of total war."

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## *This Isn't War, 'Jerries' Cry At Air Attack*

IN NORMANDY, July 26 (AP)—A massive American air assault flushed a covey of German parachutists today and they ran 'out screaming, "This is not war; it's criminal."

Their mottled camouflaged jumpers flapped in the wind as they ran. They were some distance behind the first American troops before they could be headed off.

Splendid physical specimens, they quieted down under the calm handling of Sergeant Ernest Gunzburg of Miami, Fla., German-born interpreter, and Corporal John Baer, his assistant, of Forest Hills, N. Y.

A 19-year-old Nazi who reported he had been a student at Munich said he thought the air bombardment—which he called a carpet of bombs — was "inhumane."

"How about Warsaw?" he was asked.

"We were defending ourselves."

Men of one group said they surrendered because they were without water and had had only one meal for days. They were given canned "C" rations.

## Chiang and Communists Sign Pact In Step Toward Complete Accord

CHUNGKING, China, July 26 (Reuter)—Liang Han-tsao, Chinese Information Minister, disclosed today that preliminary agreements were signed between the Chinese Government and the Communist Party at Sian in May and that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had made four proposals for a final settlement of the long-standing dispute.

The proposals were:

1. The Government to recognize the legal status of the Communist Party.
2. The Eighteenth (Communist) Army group to be expanded into four armies, or 12 divisions, provided the business and political departments conform with those of other units of the National Army.
3. The Border District (Communist) Government with headquarters at Yenan in Shensi Province to remain, but under direct control of the Central Cabinet instead of the Shensi Provincial Government at Sian as hitherto. Currency and taxation to conform to Government regulations.
4. All parties to enjoy equal status after convocation of the Peoples Congress, which will meet one year after the war.

There has been no formal reply from Yenan, but the Communists have presented 17 demands, afterwards reduced to 12, Mr. Liang declared.

These demands, he added, were contrary to the principles of the preliminary Sian agreements but he emphasized that efforts are continuing to reach an amicable settlement.

He predicted that though a fundamental agreement is unlikely, a partial one is possible.

### Nippon Education To Hinge on War

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Washington, July 26

A Tokyo radiocast to Japanese areas said that Arata Ninomiya, Education Minister in the new cabinet of Premier Kuniaki Koiso, upon assuming the duties of his office yesterday, stated that because the war is "a decisive war to decide the rise or fall of Imperial Japan" and "also a war of long duration," education in the future "must conform to the decisive war."

In particular, Mr. Ninomiya said, Japanese student labor services will be "strengthened." United States Government monitors reported the Tokyo radiocast.

### Communists Yield

One of the most significant developments in China since the Sino-Japanese war is indicated in the reported agreement between Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Chungking Government and the Chinese Communists of Mao Tze-tung.

The Communists have two armies of their own which were at one time in conflict with the armies of Generalissimo Chiang. At the present time there is an armed truce between the two factions for the purpose of waging a united war against Japan.

But the lack of understanding and complete co-operation between them has continued.

Guenther Stein, The Christian Science Monitor's special correspondent in Chungking, now visiting Communist headquarters in Yenan, in a dispatch published on July 25, outlined specific conditions under which the Communists say that they will accept the leadership of the Generalissimo.

These conditions include reformation of the National Army command, funds for equipment of the Communist armies, release of Communist Army officers and other political prisoners in Chungking, reorganization of internal policies on the promised democratic basis, legal status for the Communist Party, and economic reforms.

## U. S. Ponders Making Peace With Italians

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—A British suggestion that the Allies write a provisional peace with Italy, which now has the combined standing of defeated enemy and co-belligerent, is before American authorities.

This was learned today, also that the plan awaits discussion with Russia and other countries interested in the Italian settlement.

As now contemplated, the peace treaty would leave aside all territorial questions, and probably other final claims such as reparations, for later decision.

Primarily, it would serve to regularize Italy's relations with the United Nations, clarify the position of Italian war prisoners, and enable Italian soldiers to re-form and get into the front lines of the battle in their homeland.

Also, such a treaty would solve the question of the Italian armistice and give considerable prestige to the Italian Government, which has complained its position is too weak.

The Government of Premier Ivanoe Bonomi has asked that the allied armistice with Italy be published, presumably with the idea that public reaction to its terms would force revision.

Allied military authorities have opposed publication now on the grounds that it might prejudice actual operations.

The provisions of the treaty with Italy and the eventual settlement with Germany are likely to be quite different, since they may be written years apart.

### Self-Help for Italy

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—The Foreign Economics Administration, Treasury and State Departments are now working on a plan to enable the Italian Government to purchase its own relief supplies with "invasion lire," it was learned today.

All Italy south of Rome has been turned over to the Italian Government for administrative purposes, but Allied armies are still charged with relief.

Up through last June, the United States Army distributed $81,000,000 worth of civilian relief essentials in Italy, and the War Department is anxious to move out from under that responsibility. The Italian Government pays for the supplies in lire.

The contemplated plan is to allow the Italians to use the money pouring into Italy as pay to Allied troops for the purchase of supplies in this country.

This would also serve as a method of redeeming the invasion lire which the Allies issued in Italy.

Another plan afoot to accomplish the same purpose is to make blocked balances in this country and England available to the Italian Government.

## Italian Paper Attacks Allies

ROME, July 26 (AP)—The Allied armies drag behind them an "elephantine bureaucracy," the Action Party newspaper Italia Libera said today in an article criticizing both Italians and their liberators.

The article, entitled "The Allies in Italy," said there was:

"A futile waste of means and energy. . . . A show of infallibility where presumptious ignorance, ingenuousness, and fatuousness are evident. . . . Contradictions in the acts of authorities whose powers are not precise and are contrasting."

Turning to the Italians, the newspaper said, "We are forced to note much servility contrasting with often unnecessary pride, a vicious tendency to trickery and imbroglio . . . divisions and jealousies . . . an excess of beggars not always for poverty but also for ignoble speculation . . . superficiality of judgment and irresponsibility in giving pledges."

The newspaper said the Allies considered "modern comfort as the supreme good" and sought luxury, good food and entertainment. It added that the Allies also sought out parties given by the aristocracy where "German lovers and spies of yesterday are not missing."

Allied armies were declared marked by: "An excess of requisitions often unnecessary, an excess of public drunkenness with minor incidents . . . too much money in the hands of too many people, which results in new grave turmoil in the already tormented unbalance between wages and prices . . . an abuse fortunately infrequent of the system which Prime Minister Winston Churchill defines as the 'club and the carrot ends' with regard to the Italian ass."

The newspaper said, however, that never perhaps in the history of war was a people ever treated with greater trust and with greater understanding by authorities and by occupying troops.

"The allies are waging a war which is to our advantage and they are winning it," it said. "The final result . . . will render very small and unnoticeable the inconveniences of today."

## *Mrs. Bolton to Help Girls Working Abroad*

LONDON, July 26 (AP)—Representative Frances P. Bolton (R) of Ohio, mother of two sons in the service and a friend of all the girls in the war effort, today tackled the job of finding out how they are getting along away from home.

Reaching London July 25, she said she had no specific legislation in mind to take back to Congress but would "look around to find out what I can do and how I can help."

Mrs. Bolton plans to stay a month or six weeks and investigate the roles of Government girls, Red Cross workers and Army nurses in whom she is particularly interested.

"I want to find out firsthand," she said in an interview. "'I want to know what it is like so I will be better equipped to talk about the stiuation on the floor of the House and better able to answer the questions we are going to be asked."

## Vote for U. S. Youth In Services Viewed

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 26 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said here July 25 that since 18-year-olds were drafted to fight for the country it appeared they should have the right to vote although, she added, many of them are not mature enough because of the type of schooling they are given.

Asked at a press conference for her views upon lowering the voting age to 18, Mrs. Roosevelt said:

"I realize that at 18 a great many young people are not mature enough to take part in the government but that very largely is due to the way we teach government and history in our schools.

"If we are going to give voting power to those in their teens, we must see that our schools teach citizenship, even in the primaries."

## *Courage Displayed in First World War Brings Belated Medal to Illinois Man*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

OAK PARK, Ill.—Oliver W. Woodward is not a member of our fighting forces now. But just the same recently he received a shiny medal, the Silver Star, awarded for "efficient and courageous performance of duty under fire."

Mr. Woodward had served overseas with a "fighting unit in World War I.

Mr. Woodward was in his second year at the University of Kansas in 1918 when the draft came. He soon found himself a Staff Sergeant with the 364th Infantry of the 91st Division, in France. On special duty as Acting Sergeant Major in the office of the Chief of Staff during the Argonne Woods offensive, he was assigned the task of handling and keeping open all communications between headquarters and its various units in the field.

Sergeant Woodward kept those communications open with telegraph, telephone, and motorcycle runners. He kept things going even after the enemy got the range of the headquarters office and a well-placed shell left him the only survivor of 36 in the room. A canteen which he had filled and slung behind his chair, he found later, had stopped a large shell fragment which otherwise might have struck him.

Speaking of that incident, Mr. Woodward gratefully recalled that on that day he had given particular attention to the reading of the Bible, especially the protective message of the Ninety-first Psalm.

At any rate, as a result of his steadfast courage, of his actions "above and beyond the call of duty," Sergeant Woodward was cited for bravery, the citation being read by the respective commanders of all companies in the division.

Now comes the medal, 26 years late. Army authorities, in digging through his record, discovered entries in regard to his valor citation, indicating that he never had received the medal itself.

Having told of his experience as a testimony of the healing power of the Bible, Mr. Woodward said that the delivery of the medal now is as if Uncle Sam were saying: "Yes. I can verify all that."

Mr. Woodward is Chairman of the Illinois Christian Science Camp Welfare Committee.

# Easing of U. S. Rubber Crisis Doesn't Mean Tires for All

By Neal Stanford

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 26—Assurance by Col. Bradley Dewey, Rubber Director, that this country's synthetic rubber industry now makes the United States independent of rubber from the Far East, which accompanied his unprecedented recommendation that his Office of Rubber Director be abolished, does not mean:

1. That civilians can henceforth be sure of getting all the tires for passenger cars they need.

2. That there are no unsolved problems remaining.

Colonel Dewey's announcement merely meant that his job was finished. The Colonel, like his predecessor, William Jeffers, was called here to be the nation's rubber "Czar" when the outlook was desperate. Their job was to create practically from scratch a synthetic rubber industry to replace the loss of the rubber plantations in the Far East to the Japanese.

**Exceeds Prewar Output**

This they have accomplished. Releasing his sixth progress report, Colonel Dewey disclosed that as of June 30 synthetic rubber production was running at a rate of 836,000 long tons annually. Prewar imports of crude rubber ranged from 550,000 to 650,000 long tons a year.

Civilians, however, will not get any more tires for their passenger cars than the 22,000,000 limit set some time ago by the ORD. This is less than half the annual peacetime output. The reasons are two: the demands of the armed services are still paramount and immense. Secondly there is a shortage of manpower that prohibits further production.

In fact, Colonel Dewey emphasized, a real crisis exists in the production of heavy tires because of the shortage of men. Six thousand more workers are urgently needed, and at least half of them must be strong husky men. But this is not his problem, Colonel Dewey explained. The responsibility for supplying the manpower rests with the War Manpower Commission.

The capital is almost as much impressed with this first instance of an Emergency wartime agency voluntarily surrendering its powers as within ORD's success in building up a synthetic rubber industry.

**Functions to be Shifted**

Colonel Dewey's recommendations which call for liquidation of the ORD Sept. 1 provide for the shifting of his functions to a division of the War Production Board. There is no doubt but that Colonel Dewey's resignation will be accepted and his recommendations adopted, since both James F. Byrnes, Director of the Office of War Mobilization and Charles E. Wilson, Executive Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board have approved.

After a short vacation Colonel Dewey will return to his work as President of the Dewey & Almy Chemical Company at Cambridge, Mass.

From his Long Island home Bernard M. Baruch who authored the rubber report that resulted in the creation of the Office of Rubber Director praised both Mr. Jeffers, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, and Colonel Dewey for their accomplishments.

"The country was particularly fortunate in having hard-hitting clear-headed unafraid William Jeffers aided and then succeeded by Col. Bradley Dewey who possesses the rarest of qualities—executive driving power and practical science. The program now rests entirely in the manpower and raw materials situation over which the Rubber Director has no control," Mr. Baruch said. "Jeffers and Dewey are the rare combination which is found in America and makes it tick. 'Well done,' we can say and 'thanks.'"

# Fish Isolationist Issue Is Sidestepped by Dewey

*Continued from Page 1*

will be stressed and in order to forestall the possibility of conflicting statements of policy by the two candidates.

5. Final agreement on the agenda which will be put before the G. O. P. governors at the St. Louis, Mo., meeting next week—a meeting which will determine the Republican position on the "area of responsibility between the states and the Federal Government" in a variety of common functions. Failure to settle these points, in Governor Dewey's view, has brought acute difficulties to the nation.

**Issue Sidestepped**

Prior to Mr. Bricker's arrival, Mr. Dewey made it evident to correspondents that he hopes to sidestep the thorny issue presented to him by the public appeal of Mr. Fish's Republican opponents who sent the Governor a telegram asking him to take a stand in opposition to Mr. Fish's renomination as he did in 1942.

In the 29th District of New York State, Mr. Fish is being fought by Augustus W. Bennet for the seat in Congress which he has held for 24 years and opposition is from his own Party on the ground that his record, his unchanged isolationist views, and his political associations put him in pronounced conflict with the collaborationist pledges of the Republican platform and that his renomination would be a liability to Governor Dewey and a danger to the peace.

"Do you intend to reply to the telegram which was sent to you by Representative Fish's Republican opponents requesting you to reaffirm your opposition to him?" Governor Dewey was asked at a press conference. "I never reply to telegrams received through the newspapers," he answered.

"Have you received the telegram?" a reporter asked. (The telegram was sent to Albany July 23 by Fred S. Rogers of Middletown, N. Y., Chairman of the Republicans-for-Bennet Committee.)

"I haven't even asked," the Governor said.

**No Comment**

The next question was: "If you do not reply to telegrams which are previously publicized in the press, will you tell us whether you hold the same views toward Representative Fish you expressed two years ago?"

"No comment," Mr. Dewey commented.

"Will you have a comment before the primary election on Aug. 1?"

"And I have no comment on that either," was the Governor's reply.

Nathaniel G. Goldstein, New York State Attorney General, issued a statement reaffirming his ruling that merchant seamen who are New York State residents and who are outside the territorial limits on election day, will not be allowed to vote.

"The New York State Constitution," he said, "limits absentee voting to persons who are elsewhere within the United States on election day and to persons who are in the actual military service of the State or of the United States.

**Ruling Explained**

"Inasmuch as the Federal Government has not to my knowledge, made the merchant marine part of the military forces of the United States, its members cannot have absentee ballots under the New York State Constitution.

"We still function by constitutional government and therein lies the reason for our survival for these many years. This is not a subject in which demagoguery can be substituted for the Constitution."

The Attorney General pointed out that his statement was in response to published reports that the National Maritime Union had requested a ruling on the subject.

It is estimated that about 26,000 New York State residents who are merchant seamen and who will be on the high seas will not be able to vote for State or Federal officials this fall under this ruling.

## Aid for G. O. P. Slate

MANKATO, Minn., July 26—John E. Regan, Mankato, former Minnesota Democratic leader, said he will aid the Minnesota campaign of Governors Dewey and Bricker, Republican candidates for President and Vice-President.

"My fight in the State of Minnesota," he said, "is for the purpose of preserving the Democratic Party."

Mr. Regan, a floorman at the Chicago Democratic Convention, said the Convention was a "staged job" and that the Democratic Party "is bloated with Communists which it is the duty of every right-minded Democrat to remove from control of the Party."

# George Shaw Cook Receives Principia Honorary Degree

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ELSAH, Ill.—Just 10 years ago Principia College, already well established physically on its imposing, Mississippi-bluff campus, was recognized as a four-year liberal-arts college. At those commencement exercises in 1934 addresses were delivered by Mrs. Mary Kimball Morgan, founder of the school, including the lower and upper schools at St. Louis, Mo., and George Shaw Cook.

This year, in observation of its tenth anniversary as a four-year college, The Principia, at its June commencement exercises, conferred its first honorary degrees. It was considered fitting that one of these, the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters, should go to Mr. Cook, former Editor of the Christian Science Sentinel, The Christian Science Journal, and The Herald of Christian Science, and one-time First Reader of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

The other recipient of an honorary degree was Miss Jennie Wahlert of St. Louis, a widely known educator in the elementary school field. She has served the city school system in various capacities and is now principal of one of the large elementary schools in downtown St. Louis. She is an authority on progressive education and spokesman for underprivileged children.

Fellow "classmates" of Miss Wahlert and Dr. Cook were 37 students who received the B. A. and B. S. degrees from the Senior College, and 52 who received diplomas from the Junior College.

# Dahlias in New Roles

**Improved Blooms Keep Freshness**

**Developed for corsage and bridal bouquet purposes, dahlias from Washington State are now shipped long distances in perfect condition. Years of experimenting have brought new varieties, either tiny or of the lavish and bushy kind, but all gorgeous in beauty and with lasting qualities. At left: "Button" dahlias are shown effectively used as a corsage. They are the smallest dahlias grown and are tiny charms of begonia pink. At right: Dahlias of large size, useful in bouquets or for decorations, are shown growing in commercial volume, with Dr. Hal L. Smith of Floriston Gardens looking over the new Edgar Leslie Blake variety of blossom.**

# Tiny and Gorgeous Dahlias Shipped Far for Milady

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SEATTLE, Wash. — Dahlias in brides' bouquets, miniature ones in milady's corsage, and gorgeous blooms on a production basis shipped dependably far distances are all possible today. This is the result of painstaking and patient cultivation by plant improvers who have disciplined the dahlia out of its one unhappy characteristic, a tendency to wilt.

In Floristan Gardens at Bellevue across Lake Washington from this City, Dr. Hal Smith, horticulturist and plant pathologist, has spent years among his dahlias, experimenting with them not only for development of new splendid varieties but for dependability, blooms that will stand up and take shock and hold up in flower arrangements.

**Interesting Background**

Back of the perfected blooms of today is an interesting history. Possibly once grown in Aztec gardens, the dahlia was found growing wild on Mexican hillsides by Francisco Hernandez, sent by Phillip II of Spain to that country in 1615 to report on Mexico's natural life.

Little attention was paid to the dahlia until the end of the eighteenth century. Then, due to the efforts of the Abbe Cavanilles, director of the royal gardens of Madrid, horticulturists took up its improvement. At the beginning of the nineteenth century it was known to only a few of the principal botanical gardens in the world. A few decades later its culture had so increased both in Europe and America that by 1855 the enthusiasm with which it was grown almost reached the folly of the mad speculation in tulips in 1634. As suddenly the interest of the speculators waned and after a few years horticulturists feared the dahlia was doomed to comparative obscurity.

**Floristan Gardens' Triumph**

Now it appears to be in the process of a glorious comeback. They are increasingly important in the commercial field. Some types such as the Mrs. Frank Gorden James may be picked in the bud and shipped long distances. They will arrive unbruised and open with color undiminished. The Bobbe Dean has been kept in good appearance for 18 days in a United Associated Florists' test at the New York Botanical Gardens. Each day for a week in a commercial display in Seattle, the Constance Patterson, the Renee and the Baby Beth dahlias were gathered from the cool morning field and made up into a bridal boquet which remained on display for 10 hours under strong, hot flood lights. At the end of the day it was still fresh looking.

In Floristan Gardens hundreds of thousands of blossoms of at least 500 varieties are grown, from those the size of tiny lawn daisies to those 14 inches in diameter. There are single dahlias, cactus, ball, formal and informal, decoratives and many pretty miniatures, colorful and gay, easy to grow, and now dependable for cuttings.

# Pomeranian Nobility Spurs Opposition to Nazi Party

*Continued from Page 1*

banners of all Prussian wars, including the Napoleonic and Franco-Prussian wars, have been removed from the Könisberg into the interior after they had been taken from the Berlin War Museum to Könisberg at the beginning of the Allied air offensive.

Streams of refugees bombed out of Berlin, Dortmund, and Essen have been following the same route from East Prussia back into the interior of the Reich, after they sought refuge from Allied bombs in vain among the unfriendly peasants of Prussia.

Trucks and trains are filled with troops or wounded and weary ones returning home. Sometimes they express pessimism about the future.

**Defense Preparations**

The peasants talk a good deal about preparations for a "last stand" within the country. Defenses are being built up in East Prussia. Huge stores of munitions are being laid in depots as far west as Stettin.

Feverish work is going on in underground forts and storerooms. The peasants speak of entire forests covering underground depots and forts. One such forest is four by five miles, with 50 exits guarded night and day.

The structure of society has not changed much under the Nazis, despite their promises to divide big estates. The "Hauptmann" (captain) of Gross Wadin has 1,000 acres of forest and 1,800 acres under cultivation.

Only the estates which were badly managed have been divided into medium-sized farms. Big estates are more effective producers than smaller ones. The hired farm laborers are satisfied with this order, which allows them sufficient housing, food, and wages.

**Typical Village**

Gross Wadin is typical of this old form of proprietorship. The entire village and all its houses belong to the Hauptmann. There are 17 families, averaging four members each.

Here, 16- and 17-year-old boys have been mobilized, as in the rest of Germany. In addressing boys of this age, one is uncertain whether to use familiar Du used for children or the more formal Sie for grown-ups.

Men of 60 have been called for examination. The fittest ones have been put on duty as railway barrack guards, relieving younger men for the front.

Landed proprietors remain for the most part in their mansions and visit others in carriages with six horses or in a Mercedes or Benz on special occasions.

**Signs on Freight Cars**

The aristocrats fear that if the Russians should sponsor a Soviet revolution in Germany, they would be killed, sent to Siberia, or hired as managers of their own estates. These estates would be the property of the state, though probably they would not be changed otherwise, as their present size and method of production are most efficient.

On freight cars moving to the front signs are printed by malcontents reading, "Let the capitalists join the Army or we will let the Russians into the country."

Though renowned for their military prowess, some aristocrats have been able to avoid active service without justification—at least this is the firm belief of the laborers. The Hauptmann of Gross Wadin, though able-bodied and of military age, still rides around on horseback inspecting his farm, though the managing is done by an overseer.

Other aristocrats have been able to obtain appointments in the reserve army in the Reich or in training schools.

**Farmers' Attitude**

The laboring farm population has fallen strongly under the Influence of the Nazis. Defeatism is not nearly so strong as in the cities. The Nazis forced the landowners to pay wages on holidays and to continue food contributions to soldiers' families while their men were on the front. The aristocrats, who formerly were glad to have the Nazis discipline the laborers, now fear the Nazis themselves.

When trouble starts, anywhere in the district, the Nazi Elite Guard suddenly appears in large packs with machine guns, big trucks and flashlights and do as quick a job of cleaning up.

Even a year ago these SS guards met incoming ships at Stettin armed to the teeth to guard restless marines.

Farm hands in Pomerania are inclined to fear the Russians less than their proprietors. They say "The Russians only want to destroy the big fellows and will leave us alone. We are not guilty of war."

The production of small villages has remained normal despite mobilization. There have been enough war prisoners and civilian foreign workers to replace the mobilized Germans.

## Madrigal Musical Art

The madrigal was known as a definite musical art form by the middle of the 15th century.

# Drastic Reductions Seen In Postwar Air Freight Rates

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 26—The cost of shipping freight by air is going to drop after the war to the point where perishable foods can be shipped by air express without an appreciable difference in cost to the consumer, in the opinion of air line representatives here.

The consensus is that the rates would drop from their present high level of 80 cents a ton-mile to 30 cents a ton-mile when the war is over and equipment and "know-how" can be channeled to peacetime, commercial ends.

At a meeting of Air Cargo, Inc., a research company set up at the Air Transport Association, here yesterday, the virtually unanimous opinion among the men discussing a market survey was that air cargo would soon be carried at between 5 and 10 cents a ton-mile.

At this rate, it was said, it would be profitable to transport by air a large tonnage of perishable foods, because such a rate for this kind of transportation would not result in a rise in retail costs of food incommensurate with the superior quality it would warrant.

One of the things that would make such fast freight possible would be to have the Army and Navy allot a large proportion of its transport planes exclusively to cargo usage, a suggestion that met with general approval at the meeting.

The planes, which have already been stripped for military services, could be fitted for cargo at far less cost than they could be re-equipped for passenger use, it was said. Removal of the passenger conveniences of a DC-3 airplane, for example, would save an average of 1,100 pounds.

It was charged at the meeting that the man-hours lost by delay in shipping freight held up by passengers with military priorities would be sufficient to build 500 transports of the DC-3 type.


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*Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking, Food*

# Today's Woman

*Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration*

## Cellars With Ingenious Owners Take On Interesting Character

By Ethel M. Eaton
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Time was when a cellar was just a cellar—it aspired to nothing more. Not so today. Those cellars childhood knew—remember? When the cellarway door was opened, up drifted the fragrance of ripe apples and the tantalizing pungency of smoked ham and bacon. Treasure houses of good things were those cellars of yesteryear—and they are still to be found back in the country. Today, however, a cellar, even in the country, can be almost anything—except a cellar! They have been transformed into smart kitchens for modern entertaining, museums, rumpus rooms, little theaters—even a log camp!

**Replica of Old Kitchen**

An antiques enthusiast whom I know has created, in her cellar, a replica of an early New England kitchen; and for a hobby, she carries on there the old-time industries of candle molding and soapmaking. The cellar's wide pine floor boards are painted pumpkin yellow and covered with hand-braided rugs; the sheathed walls are of knotty pine; the cavernous fireplace and brick oven are surrounded with all the old-time cooking utensils.

And another, which I know, is a very large cellar, and the fireplace end is used for entertaining. I once had a delicious luncheon there, all of which came out of the old oven. There were baked beans, brown bread, and Indian pudding; and they had that incomparable flavor that only long, slow baking in a brick oven can achieve. Between this end of the cellar and the other are sliding doors, so ingeniously contrived that you think they are just a partition—until they slide noiselessly open, revealing a completely equipped and very professional-looking little theater.

**Summer Camp Indoors**

But I think a most unusual rôle for a cellar to play is that of a summer camp! A professional man in a large city, with many demands on his time and energy, owns a log cabin on the edge of a faraway wilderness lake. Travel conditions being what they are these days, it isn't possible for him to get away to this spot as often as he would like. So what did he do but have a replica of the cabin interior built in the spacious basement of his home! When the door closes behind him, he is just as far away from telephone and doorbell as if he had traveled 100 miles to get there. The household knows when he is at his cabin retreat and does not intrude on his seclusion. Of course he doesn't remain as long as when he goes to the north woods, but he can slip away oftener—just for a nap, perhaps!

Sue Page Studio

**Mrs. Enid Fairbairn of Wellesley, Mass., has transformed her cellar into an authentic New England kitchen—one where she sometimes makes soap, dips candles, or cooks in the fireplace.**

## Timely Tips on Trends.

By Ann Cox
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Emphasis on the lowered waistline is seen in fall suits, with the long tunic jacket inspired by the air pilot's coat. Pencil slim skirts have low placed pleats for their new fashion note.

* * *

Since suits have become an every-season fashion, why not choose a fabric which can carry over into the cool days of early spring when a brief change from a winter coat is always welcome? Black, of course, leads the race, but yarn-dye grays come in a close second, and as gray combines well with black, brown, navy, wine or gray accessories, it may prove the very suit to serve the dual purpose.

* * *

For a smart, dressy suit the possibilities range from the new fuchsias into purple, green, brown, rust, henna, capucine and rose. A soft-toned suit in your choice of these fashion-right colors for fall comes in indistinctly patterned tweeds, lighter weight crepes, surface interest woolens, or a harder finished worsted. Choose your color carefully in front of a mirror with a daylight exposure, and consider whether it can be worn under your fall coat for a greater economy in the use of accessories.

While the tunic suit cannot be worn by all types, the short jacket suit is one which is as becoming to the short-waisted figure as to the longer-waisted tall figure. And the tailored classic one-button suit with hand picked finishing details has proven itself becoming to all types.

## Accessories Show Endless Variety

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
*Fashion Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

There's always excitement in accessories. It flashes in the ascot—puffy and proud—perhaps one of pale shell pink satin edged with the luxury of sable. Look for it in the "peruke," a soft bag of the Daché snoodmesh tied over your chignon with a bit of narrow velvet or with ends of gay satin ribbon. Note it in the fashion for long—very long—gloves, definitely back; in the trend toward smaller bags, but with a continuing of the shoulder bag popularity. A lighter look to large jewels, effected by découpage. Peplums that double for pert little shoulder capes. Stoles—wide, warm, woolly—often relieved by the glitter of sequins or paillettes. Shoulder pads right out in the open, used as décor. Dog collars—three strands of heavy pearls, or glitter appliquéd on a velvet band. Small Victorian bags attached to belts.

**Trifles Make Costume**

Watch for these exciting trifles you'll love to wear to bring to perfection the costumes of autumn, 1944. Accessories appear to be endless in charm and variety.

Arpad, whose accessories have now become "necessities," introduces a new type of scarf, exceedingly practical for this designing genius who generally spins his themes in pure glitter. He has named it "the jacket stole." You might mistake it for a jacket—or you might not. But it is warm—covers the shoulders, comes down to the waist in back and below it in front—and fastens with a belt which holds the back snug to your waist and gathers the front close. It even boasts pockets, side slits where you can keep your hands warm and look a little bold into the bargain.

**Versatile Wool Jerseys**

In plaids or plain jerseys of wool, it has its points for both indoor and outdoor wear. One comes in a rough ginger wool lined with waterproof fabric—and reversible. A smart matching beret turns itself inside out quite as accommodatingly. It also brings a new development in the beret, for this includes a snood which covers the hair—not a separate affair, but achieved by elongating the beret, making it narrower, and giving it an up-flung look from the face.

Capes are important adjuncts to the costume. Many are short—elbow or fingertip length—and have a square-cut look about them, particularly when lined with fur. One of the favorite devices of designers is to line a shocking pink or a startling green wool with the sober chic of black broadtail; or a lime tweed with "blue velvet" beaver. You will see capes of stiff faille lined with black jersey that stand out from the shoulder to widen it and fasten about the throat with the primness of the Victorians. There are those, too, covered with spatters of sparkling sequins that are quite content to lower their station from the shoulder to the waist and serve as dress-up apron peplums.

High style indeed are the satin and jersey stoles designed to be worn with casual elegance and easy grace. As striking accents against black evening gowns, their beaded or paillette trims add their own fireworks to an occasion. They are distinctly flattering to tall women.

Furless coats make excellent foils for fur accessories. In fact, these accessories are so much more easily worn than coats heavily laden with furs that it is little wonder more women are acquiring them and using them to their taste, in both medium and higher price brackets. Softly molded bags of black Persian turn for accent to a bright woolen drawstring, coaxed through plastic loops. Change the drawstring to bring your color scheme into focus. Gloves with fur cuffs—not mousquetaire, but square and "shortie"—keep the wind where it belongs and lend a furless coat or suit a decorative touch. Every milliner includes in her collection a group of smart fur hats which range from large off-face bicornes and bretons faced with mink, Persian or nutria, to a mere swirl of golden-yellow fox which indicates the continuing feminine pleasure in the pill-box in spite of the urge toward larger hats. Daché rejuvenates interest in the beauty of pony-beige, warm reddish browns and taupes, and designs a squarish double-tiered pill-box of this fur with a matching handbag, as trim and tailored as the hat. In another instance she swings a capacious bag of black broadtail from the shoulder with a scarlet velvet strap.

**Color, the Keynote**

Color is at the bottom of every effective accessory. Here each one must know herself. But there is a wide range for selection. Amaranthus, a soft mauve-pink launched by Lily Daché, contrasts exquisitely with black and shades of gray and brown—and in a maline veiling drawn over the face snares frank 18th century romance. But perhaps the favorite color is a dash of fuchsia—though call it petunia, or shocking, or even old-fashioned cerise—and it will still be just as lovely.


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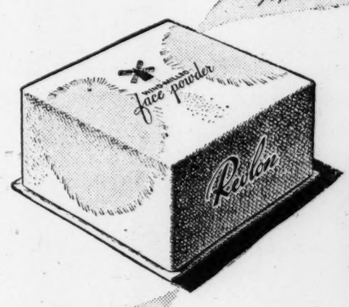

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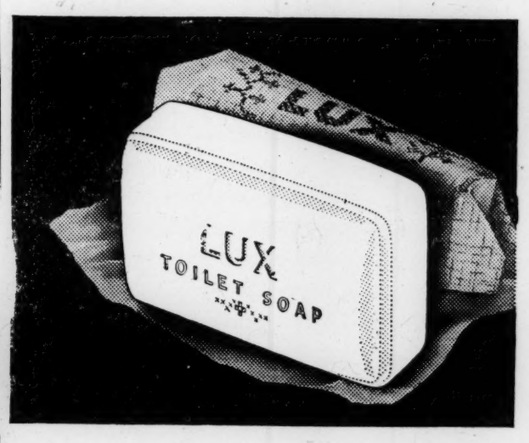

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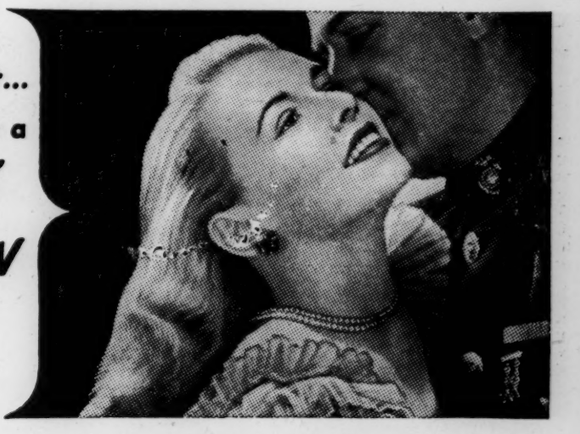
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# Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

| | |
|---|---|
| Today's sales (est.) | 900,000 |
| Previous day's sales | 831,423 |
| 1944 volume to date | 156,667,075 |
| 1943 volume to date | 189,646,820 |

**Due to wire trouble, certain quotations are incomplete.**

| Stks/Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Net Chge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abbott Lab 1.60a | 3 | 61¼ | 61¼ | 61¼ | — ¼ |
| Adams Exp .15e | 10 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12⅞ | + ⅜ |
| Air Reduction 1a | 17 | 41⅜ | 41 | 41¼ | + ¼ |
| Alaska Juneau e | 11 | 7 | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| Alleghany Corp | 21 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2¾ | — 1/8 |
| Alleghany pf | 12 | 32⅝ | 31¾ | 31¾ | — ¼ |
| Alleg LudStl .70e | 6 | 27⅜ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Allen Indust ¾g | 1 | 13⅛ | 13 | 13 | |
| Al Chem & Dye 6 | 2 | 150⅛ | 150 | 150⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Allied Mills 2e | 1 | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ | — ⅛ |
| Allied Strs 1 | 7 | 20¾ | 20½ | 20¾ | + ½ |
| Allis Ch Mfg ½e | 11 | 38¾ | 38 | 38 | |
| Alpha P Cem ¾e | 5 | 21¼ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Amal Leath 6½k | 6 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| Am Airlines 1½g | 8 | 74¾ | 74⅜ | 74⅜ | + ⅜ |
| Am Bk Note .60e | 5 | 21 | 20¾ | 21 | + ⅝ |
| Am AgChDel 1.20 | 3 | 28⅞ | 28½ | 28½ | — ¼ |
| Am Bank N pf3 † | 30 | 68 | 68 | 68 | + ½ |
| Am Bosch ½e | 7 | 17⅝ | 16¾ | 16¾ | — ¼ |
| Am Brake Sh ¾e | 1 | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | — ½ |
| Am Cable & Rad | 92 | 12¾ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Am Can 3 | 4 | 93 | 92½ | 92½ | |
| Am Can pf 7 | †150 | 179 | 178⅛ | 178⅛ | —2⅞ |
| Am Car & F 2½e | 6 | 40⅝ | 39¾ | 39¾ | — ⅞ |
| Am C & F pf 5¼e | 5 | 80 | 79¾ | 80 | + ¼ |
| Am Chain & C 2 | 8 | 26¾ | 26 | 26⅛ | + ⅞ |
| Am Chicle 4a † | 1 | 117⅝ | 117½ | 117½ | — ¼ |
| Am Colortype .30e | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 | + ½ |
| Am Distil | 10 | 27 | 27 | 27 | |
| Am European ¼e | 1 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Am Export L 2 | 1 | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | + ⅝ |
| Am & For Pow | 9 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Am&FPS6pf 4½2k | 7 | 83 | 82 | 82 | +1 |
| Am&FPS7pf5¾4k | 3 | 92 - | 91½ | 91½ | +1½ |
| Am&FP 2pf | 15 | 21⅛ | 20¾ | 20⅞ | — ⅜ |
| Am Haw SS 1½e | 2 | 26 | 26 | 26 | |
| Am Hide & Leath | 3 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| Am Home Pr 2.40 | 1 | 72⅜ | 72⅜ | 72⅜ | — ⅝ |
| Am Ice | 17 | 6¾ | 6½ | 6⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Am Internat .20e | 1 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Am Invest III .60 | 2 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | |
| Am Locomotive½e | 23 | 18¾ | 18 | 18 | — ⅜ |
| Am Locom pf 7 | 2 | 91 | 91 | 91 | +1 |
| Am M&Fdy .80 | 1 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | + ⅛ |
| Am M&Met ⅓e | 7 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| Am Metal ½e | 4 | 23 | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | — ⅛ |
| AmNewsCo 1.80 | 1100 | 37 | 37 | 37 | — ⅛ |
| Am Pow & Lt | 5 | 23¼ | 23⅛ | 23¼ | + ⅛ |
| Am P&L $6 pf | 7 | 51 | 50 | 50 | — ⅝ |
| Am P&L $5 pf | 12 | 46⅞ | 46 | 46 | — ¼ |
| Am Rad&StS .20e | 53 | 11⅜ | 11 | 11⅛ | |
| Am R Mill .40e | 21 | 16 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | — ¼ |
| Am R Mpf 4½ † | 260 | 72⅞ | 72½ | 72½ | — ¼ |
| Am Smelt & R 2 | 21 | 40½ | 40⅛ | 40¼ | |
| Am Smelt&Rpf7 | †140 | 158½ | 158½ | 158½ | |
| Am Stl Fdrs 2 | 15 | 25 | 24½ | 24½ | — ½ |
| Am Stores ¾e | 1 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | + ½ |
| Am Tel & Tel 9 | 12 | 162⅞ | 162⅝ | 162¾ | — ⅛ |
| Am Tobacco 3a | 6 | 73 | 73 | 73½ | + ¾ |
| Am Tob B 3a | 6 | 73½ | 73 | 73½ | + ¾ |
| Am Tob pf 6 | †160 | 149½ | 148¾ | 148¾ | — ½ |
| Am Type Fdrs ½e | 12 | 12⅝ | 12⅜ | 12½ | + ⅛ |
| Am Viscose 1½e | 11 | 46 | 45¾ | 46 | + ⅛ |
| Am Wat Wks | 21 | 8⅜ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | |
| Am Woolen | 2 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8⅛ | + ½ |
| Am Wool pf 4k | 3 | 84¾ | 84½ | 84½ | +1 |
| A Zinc L & S | 2 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| AmZinc prpf 3¾k | 1 | 54⅞ | 54⅞ | 54⅞ | + ⅜ |
| Anaconda Cop 1e | 16 | 26½ | 26¼ | 26¼ | + ¼ |
| AnaconW&C½e | †120 | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31¾ | |
| Anchor H-G .30e | 13 | 28 | 27½ | 27¾ | + ⅛ |
| Arch-Dan-M 1e | 1 | 53 | 53 | 53 | — ¼ |
| Armour & Co | 18 | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6¼ | |
| Arm&Co prpf 4½k | 1 | 92 | 92 | 92 | +1 |
| Armour & Co pf | 1 | 106 | 106 | 106 | |
| Armstrong Cork½e | 8 | 43¼ | 43 | 43 | |
| Artloom Corp .30e | 1 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | + ¼ |
| Assd DryGoods¾e | 21 | 16⅜ | 16¼ | 16⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Assd D Gds1pf6 † | 40 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ | — ⅛ |
| Atch T&SF 4½e | 13 | 69⅝ | 69⅛ | 69½ | + ½ |
| Atch T & S pf 5 | 2 | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | + ½ |
| Atl Coast L 1½e | 2 | 40 | 39¾ | 39¾ | |
| AtlG&W Indies 3g | 2 | 27½ | 27 | 27 | |
| Atl Refining ½e | 23 | 31⅛ | 30¼ | 30¾ | — ⅛ |
| Atl Ref pf 4 † | 10 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ | +1 |
| Atlas Corp ¼e | 7 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| Atlas Corp pf 3 | 5 | 55 | 55 | 55 | |
| Atlas Powd1½e † | 50 | 60 | 59½ | 59½ | — ½ |
| Aust Nichols | 3 | 11⅓ | 11⅜ | 11½ | + ⅜ |
| Aviation Corp. 10e42 | | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4⅝ | |
| Bald Loco ct ¾e | 17 | 21¾ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | — ¼ |
| Balt & Ohio | 30 | 9½ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Balt & Ohio pf | 18 | 17 | 16¼ | 16¼ | — ⅛ |
| Bangor & Ar | 1 | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | + ⅝ |
| Ban&A pf6¼k † | 50 | 65½ | 65¼ | 65½ | |
| Barber Asph | 6 | 24⅜ | 24 | 24 | |
| Barker Bros ¼e | 1 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | + ⅜ |
| Barnsdall Oil .60 | 16 | 17 | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Bath Ir Wks 3e | 11 | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Bayuk Cigars 1½ | 1 | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ | — ¼ |
| Beatrice Cr 1.70e | 3 | 34¼ | 34¼ | 34¼ | + ¼ |
| Beat Cr pf 4¼ † | 40 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ | + ¼ |
| Beech Airc 1g | 1 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Belding-Hem .80 | 5 | 12⅜ | 12¼ | 12⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Bell Airc 1e | 1 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | |
| Bendix Aviat 1⅓e | 6 | 39⅝ | 39 | 39 | — ½ |
| Benef Ind Ln .60e | 3 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | — ¼ |
| Best & Co 1.60a | 5 | 40 | 39¾ | 40 | + ¼ |
| Best Foods 1e | 8 | 19⅜ | 19 | 19 | |
| Beth Steel 3e | 14 | 63⅛ | 62½ | 62½ | + ¼ |
| Black&Decker1.60 | 3 | 20¾ | 20¼ | 20¼ | + ⅛ |
| Blaw-Knox .30e | 12 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10 | — ⅛ |
| Bloom'dale.675e† | 40 | 17½ | 17¼ | 17¼ | + ⅛ |
| Boeing Airplane 1e | 4 | 14⅛ | 13¾ | 13¾ | — ½ |
| BohmAl&Br 1⅓e | 1 | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | |
| Bon Ami A 4 † | 20 | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | +1⅜ |
| Bon Ami B 2½ † | 60 | 51 | 50¾ | 51 | + ⅛ |
| Bond Strs 2 | 1 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | + ¼ |
| Borden Co .80e | 5 | 33 | 33 | 33 | + ¼ |
| Borg-Warner 1.60 | 14 | 40 | 39½ | 39½ | — ⅛ |
| Boston & Maine | 4 | 5¾ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| Braniff Airw .60 | 41 | 16⅞ | 16⅜ | 16¾ | + ⅜ |
| Brewing Cp Am 2 | 1 | 51¾ | 51¾ | 51¾ | — ¾ |
| Bridgeport Br 1 | 4 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | |
| Briggs Mfg 2 | 17 | 35¾ | 35⅝ | 35¾ | + ⅛ |
| Briggs & Strat 3 | 3 | 48 | 47¾ | 47¾ | —1¾ |
| Bklyn Un Gas ¾e | 12 | 20½ | 20¼ | 20½ | + ¼ |
| Brunswick-Bal ¾e | 8 | 21¾ | 21 | 21 | |
| Bucyrus-Erie .30e | 13 | 10½ | 10¼ | 10¼ | |
| Budd Mfg | 64 | 11 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | — ¼ |
| Buod Mfg pf † | 40 | 185 | 184 | 185 | +2 |
| Buoo Mfg5½pf5 | †160 | 67⅞ | 66¾ | 66¾ | —1 |
| Budd Wheel ¼e | 9 | 10⅜ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| Buffalo Forge .90e | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | + ⅝ |
| Bullard Co ½e | 4 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | + ¼ |
| Bulova Watch 2 | 6 | 40⅛ | 40⅛ | 40⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Burlington Mills .80e | 9 | 31½ | 30⅞ | 31½ | +1⅛ |
| BurrAddMach.55e | 12 | 14½ | 14¼ | 14¼ | |
| Bush Term ¼e | 9 | 6⅜ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| Bush TB pf2¼k † | 30 | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ | + ¾ |
| Butte C & Z ¼g | 3 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| Butler Bros .30e | 12 | 12¼ | 12 | 12¼ | + ¼ |
| Butler Br pf 1¼ | 1 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | |
| Byers AM Co ¾e | 1 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Byers pf 7 | 30 | 81½ | 81 | 81 | + ⅞ |
| Calif Pack 1½ | 4 | 28⅞ | 28½ | 28½ | — ¼ |
| Callahan Z-Lead | 5 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Calumet&Hec .40e | 6 | 6¾ | 6½ | 6⅝ | |
| Campbell Wy ½e | 2 | 20 | 19½ | 19½ | — ¼ |
| Can Dry GAle ½e | 12 | 29¼ | 28¾ | 28¾ | + ⅛ |
| Canad Pacific h½e | 21 | 11½ | 11¼ | 11⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Caro C & O 5 † | 40 | 111¾ | 111¼ | 111¾ | + ½ |
| CarpenterStl 1¼e | 3 | 31 | 30½ | 30½ | — ¼ |
| Carriers&Gen .20 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| Case Jl Co 3e | 4 | 37 | 36½ | 36½ | — ⅜ |
| Caterpil Tractor 2 | 4 | 49⅞ | 49¾ | 49⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Celanese Cp 1-35f | 14 | 35⅝ | 34¾ | 35 | |
| Celanese 7 pf 7 † | 20 | 118½ | 118½ | 118½ | +1 |
| Celanese 1stpf4¾ | 2 | 99¼ | 99 | 99¼ | + ⅜ |
| Celotex Corp ½ | 10 | 14½ | 14¼ | 14¼ | — ¼ |
| Celotex Cp pf 1 | †300 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | |
| Cent Aguirre 1⅓ | 7 | 22⅜ | 22 | 22 | |
| Cent Foundry | 117 | 4⅝ | 4 | 4⅝ | + ¼ |
| Cent IIICtpf4½ † | 40 | 111 | 111 | 111 | —1¼ |
| Cent R R N J | 1 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ | |
| Cerro de Pas 2¼e | 3 | 34⅞ | 34¾ | 34⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Certain-teed Prod | 61 | 7¼ | 6⅞ | 7 | |
| Certain-teed6pf | †460 | 98 | 95½ | 95½ | — ¾ |
| Chain Belt ¾e | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | + ¾ |
| Champ Pap&F ½e | 1 | 27 | 27 | 27 | |
| Checker Cab | 5 | 41½ | 41 | 41 | |
| Ches Corp Va .80 | 3 | 13 | 13 | 13 | |
| Ches & Ohio 3 | 32 | 46⅝ | 46½ | 46⅝ | |
| Chi & E III ½pg | 1 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Chi & E III A 1e | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | |
| Chi Grt West | 6 | 6½ | 6¼ | 6¼ | — ⅛ |
| Chi Grt Wpf 17⁄6k | 4 | 23¼ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Chi Mail Or .30e | 8 | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Chi No West | 31 | 27½ | 26¾ | 26¾ | |
| Chi&NW pf .15e | 49 | 63¾ | 62¾ | 63¼ | + ⅛ |
| Chi Pneu Tool 2 | 2 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Chi Pneu T cv pf3 | 2 | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ | — ½ |
| Chi PT prpf2½ † | 30 | 51 | 51 | 51 | + ½ |
| Chrysler Corp 1½e | 22 | 93 | 92¼ | 92⅜ | + ⅛ |
| City I&F 1.20 | 9 | 21 | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | + ⅜ |
| City I&F pf6½ | †170 | 105⅞ | 105⅞ | 105⅞ | |
| City Invest † | 30 | 62½ | 62¾ | 62⅜ | — ⅛ |
| City Stores | 1 | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Clark Equip 1⅓e | 5 | 47¾ | 46½ | 47¾ | +2¾ |
| Clev E I pf 4½ † | 20 | 114 | 114 | 114 | — ¼ |
| Clev Gr Br 1e | 2 | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ | |
| ClimaxMolyb1.20a | 2 | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | + ⅛ |
| Cluett Peab 1e | 2 | 38⅛ | 38½ | 38⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Coca-Cola 3a | 3 | 134½ | 133¼ | 133¼ | + ¼ |
| Coca-Cola A 3 † | 20 | 60 | 60 | 60 | + ¼ |
| Colgate-Pim ⅓a | 21 | 28¾ | 28⅜ | 28½ | + ⅛ |
| Collins&Aik pf5 † | 10 | 113½ | 113½ | 113½ | +3 |
| Col Fuel & Iron 1 | 5 | 16¼ | 16 | 16 | — ⅛ |
| Col & South † | 90 | 19 | 19 | 19 | — ¼ |
| Col & South 2pf † | 70 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | |
| ColumB'castA.80e | 3 | 31⅝ | 31¼ | 31½ | + ¼ |
| ColumB'castB.80e | 1 | 3 1-2 | 30½ | 30½ | |
| Colum G&E .10e | 46 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Col G&E 6 pf 6 | 2 | 79½ | 79⅜ | 79⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Comi Credit 2 | 4 | 41⅜ | 41⅛ | 41⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Colum Pict ½pg | 2 | 20¼ | 20 | 20¼ | + ¼ |
| Comi Inv Tr 2.40 | 9 | 47¼ | 47 | 47 | |
| Comi Solvents .30e | 15 | 16⅝ | 16¼ | 16⅜ | — ¼ |
| Com Ed 1.40 | 17 | 26¾ | 26⅜ | 26¾ | + ⅜ |
| Com'wlth&South | 61 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 | |
| Com & So pf 2½k | 8 | 85 | 84 | 84¼ | + ¼ |
| Congoleum-Nairn 1 | 1 | 26⅜ | 26⅜ | 26⅜ | + ⅜ |
| Cons Copper .20g | 19 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | |
| Cons Edison 1.60 | 51 | 23⅞ | 23⅝ | 23¾ | + ⅜ |
| Cons Edis pf 5 | 7 | 107¼ | 106⅞ | 107¼ | + ⅜ |
| Cons Film Ind | 2 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Cons Film pf ½k | 2 | 25 | 25 | 25 | + ⅜ |
| Cons Laund .60e | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 | |
| Cons Nat Gas 1a | 15 | 31⅛ | 30⅞ | 31 | |
| Cons RR Cuba pf | 1 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | + ⅛ |
| Cons Vultee 1⅓e | 11 | 14¼ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | — ¼ |
| Cons Vul pf 1¼ | 6 | 23¼ | 22¾ | 22¾ | — ¼ |
| Consol'n Coal | 8 | 16¾ | 16½ | 16⅝ | + ⅜ |
| ConsumP pf4½ † | 80 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | |
| Container Corp¾e | 8 | 26⅛ | 26 | 26 | |
| Cont Bak ½e | 5 | 8⅞ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| Cont Can ½e | 15 | 40½ | 40 | 40⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Cont Diam F .30e | 4 | 12 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Cont Motors .30e | 26 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7¾ | |
| Cont Oil Del .60e | 18 | 30½ | 30 | 30 | — ⅛ |
| Cont Steel ½e | 2 | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ | |
| Cooper Bess pf3 † | 10 | 45 | 45 | 45 | |
| Cooper-Bess ½e | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | + ⅛ |
| CopperweldStl .80 | 7 | 12⅜ | 12¼ | 12⅜ | + ¼ |
| Corn Exch 2.40 † | 35 | 49 | 48⅞ | 48⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Corn Prod 2.60 | 3 | 58⅞ | 58¼ | 58⅞ | + ¼ |
| Corn Prod pf 7 † | 90 | 180 | 180 | 180 | |
| Cornell-D E .40e | 13 | 22¾ | 22½ | 22½ | + ⅛ |
| Cosy Interna † | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | |
| Crane Co 1 | 11 | 25 | 24½ | 24¾ | — ⅛ |
| Crane Co pf 5 † | 10 | 109 | 109 | 109 | — ⅜ |
| Crosley Corp ½e | 6 | 21⅝ | 21 | 21 | — ½ |
| Crown Cork ½e | 7 | 35¼ | 34½ | 35¼ | |
| Crown Zeller 1 | 5 | 18⅞ | 18¾ | 18¾ | |
| Crucible Steel 3g | 6 | 34½ | 34 | 34⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Crucible Stl pf 5 | 1 | 80 | 80 | 80 | + ⅛ |
| Cuban-A Sug .40g | 3 | 15¼ | 15 | 15 | — ¼ |
| Cudahy Packing | 6 | 25⅛ | 24⅞ | 25 | |
| Curtis Publishing | 56 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9 | |
| Curtis Pub pr pf3a | 2 | 53 | 53 | 53 | + ½ |
| Curtis-Wright ¾ag | 20 | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Curtis-Wr A 1e | 4 | 16⅜ | 16¼ | 16⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Cutler-Ham .70e | 3 | 26 | 25¾ | 26 | + ½ |
| Davega Stores .30e | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| Davega Strs pf1¾ | 1 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | +1½ |
| Davison Chem 1e | 2 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | — ¼ |
| Davt P&Lpf4½z | †180 | 112¾ | 112¼ | 112¼ | + ¼ |
| Decca Record 1.20 | 5 | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ | + ⅛ |
| Deere & Co 2g | 2 | 42¾ | 42⅝ | 42¾ | — ¼ |
| Drisel-WemG ¾e | 3 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | + ¾ |
| Del & Hudson | 15 | 34⅞ | 33⅜ | 33¾ | — ⅞ |
| Del Lack & West | 10 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8¼ | — ¼ |
| Detroit Edi .90e | 13 | 20⅝ | 20¼ | 20¼ | |
| Devoe&Ray A 1 † | 90 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | |
| Diam T Motor ½e | 3 | 15½ | 15⅜ | 15½ | — ⅛ |
| Dict Co-Sc h2.22 | 17 | 34 | 33½ | 34 | — ⅜ |
| Dist Corp-S pf 5 | 1 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | +2¾ |
| Dixie Cup ½e | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | |
| Dixie C A 2½ † | 1 | 46½ | 46⅜ | 46½ | + ⅛ |
| Doehler D Cas¾e | 3 | 41⅝ | 41⅝ | 41⅝ | + ⅜ |
| Dome Mines h1.60 | 11 | 25¼ | 24½ | 24½ | — ½ |
| Douglas Airc 5g | 8 | 53 | 52⅞ | 52½ | |
| Dow Chem 3 | 3 | 128 | 127 | 128 | +1¼ |
| Dresser Mfg 1e | 1 | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ | — ¼ |
| Dunhill Int | 3 | 10 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | — ⅛ |
| du Pont de N 2½e | 6 | 159 | 157½ | 158 | +1 |
| Eagle Pich L .45e | 6 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | |
| Eastern Air L | 6 | 39½ | 39¼ | 39½ | + ½ |
| Eastern R M .20e | 4 | 12 | 11⅞ | 12 | + ⅛ |
| Eastman Kodak 5 | 5 | 167 | 166½ | 167 | +1 |
| Eaton Mfg 3 | 1 | 47⅝ | 47⅝ | 47⅝ | + ⅛ |
| El Auto-Lite 1e | 6 | 42⅞ | 42¾ | 42⅞ | + ⅜ |
| Electric Boat ¾e | 4 | 12 | 11⅞ | 12 | |
| El&Mus Ind .08e | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | + ⅛ |
| El Power & Lt | 9 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4½ | + ⅛ |
| El Pow&Lt $6 pf | 1 | 83 | 84 | 84 | +2 |
| El Pow&Lt $7 pf | 2 | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ | +1¼ |
| El Storage Bat 2 | 2 | 43¼ | 43⅛ | 43⅛ | + ⅛ |
| El Paso N G 2.40 | 1 | 33 | 33 | 33 | + ½ |
| Endic-John pf 4 † | 10 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | |
| Eng Pub Service | 43 | 12⅝ | 12⅛ | 12⅝ | + ⅜ |
| Enc PS $5 pf5 † | 70 | 99 | 09 | 99 | — ¾ |
| EPS$5½pf5½ † | 30 | 100 | 100 | 100 | — ¼ |
| Eng PS $6 pf6 † | 10 | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ | — ¼ |
| Equit Off Bldg | 9 | ⅞ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| Erie R R 1⅛e | 4 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| Erie R R ct 1½e | 26 | 12 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | — ⅛ |
| EurekaVCleaner¾e | 9 | 10¾ | 10⅜ | 10½ | + ⅛ |
| Evans Prod ¼e | 3 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | |
| Ex-Cell-O 2.60 | 6 | 36½ | 36⅛ | 36⅜ | + ¼ |
| Fairbanks Morse1a | 2 | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ | + ¾ |
| Fajardo Sugar 2 | 6 | 25½ | 25¼ | 25¼ | — ¼ |
| Farns Tel & Rad | 16 | 13⅛ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Fed MotTruck .40 | 19 | 9⅜ | 9⅛ | 9¼ | + ⅛ |
| Federat D Strs1½ | 6 | 27 | 25⅝ | 27 | + ¾ |
| Ferro Enam ½e | 2 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | + ⅛ |
| Fid P Ins 1.60a | 1 | 49¾ | 49¾ | 49¾ | + ¾ |
| Firestone 1¾e | 16 | 49⅝ | 49 | 49½ | + ⅜ |
| Flintkote .30e | 7 | 23⅞ | 23¾ | 23¾ | |
| Florence Stove 2 | 5 | 37¼ | 37 | 37¼ | + ¼ |
| Follansbee Stl | 5 | 7½ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | + ⅛ |
| FollansbeeStl pf † | 10 | 49 | 49 | 49 | + ½ |
| Food Fair Strs 1 | 3 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | |
| Food Mach .70e† | 2 | 62 | 61 | 62 | +2 |
| Foster Wheeler¼e | 4 | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | — ⅛ |
| Francisco Sugar | 4 | 16 | 16 | 16 | |
| Freeport Sulph 2 | 1 | 34¼ | 34¼ | 34¼ | + ¼ |
| Fruehauf Tra 80e | 2 | 41¼ | 41 | 41¼ | + ¼ |
| Fruehauf T pf | †60 | 111½ | 111¼ | 111¼ | |
| Gabriel Co | 3 | 6⅜ | 6¼ | 6⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Gair Robert .30g | 18 | 4⅞ | 4¾ | 4¾ | |
| Gair Robt pf 1.20 | 1 | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | + ⅜ |
| Gamewell 2¼e † | 470 | 44½ | 43 | 43 | — 1½ |
| Gar Wood Ind .40 | 21 | 7 | 6¾ | 6⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Am Inv 1g | 1 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | + ⅛ |
| GenAmTrans 1¼e | 3 | 48 | 47½ | 47½ | — ½ |
| Gen Baking .45e | 8 | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 | |
| Gen Baking pf8 † | 40 | 153 | 153 | 153 | +1½ |
| Gen Bronze .30e | 6 | 10¾ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | |
| Gen Cable | 9 | 6½ | 6¼ | 6¼ | — ¼ |
| Gen Cable A | 8 | 16¼ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | — ⅜ |
| GenCable pf5¼k† | 150 | 98 | 98 | 97¾ | — ¼ |
| Gen Elec 1.40 | 38 | 38⅛ | 37¾ | 37¾ | — ¼ |
| Gen Foods 1.60 | 14 | 43⅝ | 43¼ | 43¼ | |
| Gen Fds pf 4½ † | 10 | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ | + ¾ |
| Gillette Saf R .80 | 6 | 12¼ | 11⅞ | 12¼ | + ⅛ |
| Gimbel Bros .65e | 4 | 16¼ | 16⅛ | 16¼ | + ¼ |
| Glidden Co .60e | 8 | 24½ | 24 | 24⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Gobel Adolf | 3 | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| Goodrich BF 1e | 7 | 50⅞ | 50½ | 50⅝ | — ⅜ |
| Goodyear T&R 1e | 13 | 47 | 46¼ | 46¼ | — ¼ |
| Goth Hosiery ½pg | 12 | 14⅞ | 14⅜ | 14⅞ | + ⅜ |
| Graham-Paige Mot | 79 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| Granby Con M 15e | 4 | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ | + ⅛ |
| GraniteCStl 1.75e | 6 | 13⅞ | 13½ | 13½ | — ¼ |
| Grant W T 1.40 | 3 | 35¾ | 35½ | 35½ | — ½ |
| Gt NorIrOre ct 2g | 3 | 16½ | 16⅜ | 16½ | + ⅛ |
| Gt NorRy pf 1e | 43 | 28⅝ | 28 | 28¼ | + ⅜ |
| Gt West Sug 1.40e | 3 | 27 | 26¾ | 27 | — ¼ |
| Gen G & El A | 8 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Motors 1⅓e | 65 | 62⅞ | 62⅛ | 62⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Gen Motors pf 5 | 1 | 129½ | 128¾ | 128¾ | — ¾ |
| Gen Out Adv ½e | 31 | 13⅜ | 12¾ | 12¾ | |
| Gen Prec Eq 1 | 1 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | + ⅛ |
| Gen PrintInk .20e | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| Gen Rv Signal ½e | 9 | 26½ | 26 | 26 | |
| Gen Real & Util | 12 | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1¾ | + ⅛ |
| Gen Refract .60e | 9 | 24⅛ | 23¼ | 23¼ | — ¾ |
| GenSCastpf4½k† | 310 | 81½ | 80 | 80¼ | + ¼ |
| Gen Tel 1.60 | 1 | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | + ¾ |
| Gen Tire&Rub ½e | 2 | 24 | 23¾ | 24 | + ¼ |
| Gen T&R pf4½ † | 50 | 102¼ | 101⅝ | 102¼ | + ⅜ |
| Green H L 2a | 6 | 49½ | 48½ | 49½ | + ½ |
| Greyhound Corp 1 | 6 | 22⅞ | 22¼ | 22¼ | — ½ |
| Grum Airc En 1e | 4 | 15½ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | — ¼ |
| Guantan Sugar | 5 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | |
| Guantan Sug pf † | 40 | 156½ | 155½ | 155½ | + 1½ |
| Gulf Mob & Ohio | 13 | 13⅜ | 13 | 13 | — ½ |
| Gulf M&O pf2½e | 3 | 53¼ | 53¼ | 53⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Gulf Oil 1a | 17 | 47⅞ | 46¾ | 46¾ | — 1⅛ |
| Hamil Watch .20e | 7 | 15 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Harb-Walker 1 | 8 | 19⅜ | 18¾ | 18¾ | + ¼ |
| Hayes Indust ½e | 4 | 8¾ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Hayes Mfg | 91 | 7⅜ | 7 | 7 | — ¼ |
| Hazel-AtlasGl5 | †190 | 105 | 105 | 105 | |
| Hecht Co .30e | 1 | 21 | 21 | 21 | + ¼ |
| Hercules Motor 1 | 5 | 23⅛ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | + ¼ |
| HerculesPowder 1e | 1 | 86 | 86 | 86 | — ⅜ |
| Hercules P pf 6 † | 20 | 131½ | 131½ | 131½ | +1½ |
| Hires C E 1.20a | 3 | 23 | 23 | 23 | + ½ |
| Holland Furn 2 | 2 | 44½ | 43¾ | 44¼ | +1 |
| Hollander&Son¾e | 1 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | |
| Holly Sugar 1 | 2 | 16½ | 16⅛ | 16⅜ | + ⅝ |
| Homestake Min | 4 | 44¾ | 44⅝ | 44¾ | + ¼ |
| Houd-Hers B ½e | 4 | 17 | 16¾ | 16¾ | — ¼ |
| Household Fin 4 | 1 | 68⅝ | 68⅝ | 68⅝ | — ⅛ |
| HoustonL&P 3.60 | 3 | 68¼ | 68 | 68 | + ½ |
| Houston Oil | 16 | 11⅞ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | — ⅜ |
| Howe Sound 2 | 1 | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ | |
| Hudson & Man | 3 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Hudson & Man pf | 6 | 10⅜ | 10 | 10⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Huo Bay M&S h2 | 2 | 26¼ | 26 | 26½ | — ½ |
| HudsonMotor .20e | 266 | 16⅛ | 14½ | 16¾ | +1⅜ |
| Hupp Motor | 30 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3¼ | + ⅛ |
| Idaho Pow 1.60 | 2 | 28¼ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Illinois Central | 16 | 18 | 17¾ | 17¾ | |
| Ill CentralLL 4 † | 20 | 61 | 61 | 61 | |
| Ill Central pf | 4 | 41 | 39¾ | 39¾ | — ¼ |
| InclplsPw&Lt .90e | 6 | 18 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Indust Rayon 2 | 2 | 39¾ | 39½ | 39½ | — ½ |
| Ind Rayon pf 4½z | 3 | 104½ | 104¼ | 104½ | + ¾ |
| Inger-Rand ⅔e | 1 | 98⅞ | 98⅞ | 98⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Inland Steel 2e | 1 | 

# News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

## Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

### Industrial Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Aetna-Standard Engineering | 4½ | 5⅛ |
| American Barge Line Co | 11⅝ | 12¼ |
| American Hardware Co | 29¼ | 31¼ |
| American Manufacturing | 43 | 46 |
| American Manufac 5 pf | 94¾ | .. |
| American Optical | 31⅜ | 33⅞ |
| American Wringer Co | 10¼ | 11⅛ |
| †Amoskeag Company | 40¾ | .. |
| †Amoskeag Company pf | 78¾ | .. |
| Appleton Company | 33½ | 36½ |
| Applied Arts Corp | 3⅞ | 4⅛ |
| Arlington Mills | 49½ | 52¾ |
| Art Metal Construction | 23¾ | 25½ |
| Atlas Plywood Corp pf | 28¾ | 30¾ |
| Automobile Banking Corp A | 2⅞ | 3⅝ |
| Automobile Banking $1.50 pf | 18⅝ | 20¼ |
| Bausch & Lomb Optical Co | 23¼ | 25½ |
| Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf | 109½ | .. |
| Bendix Home Appliance | 8⅝ | 9⅜ |
| Berkshire Fine Spinning | 18⅜ | 20 |
| Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf | 78½ | .. |
| Bird&Son Inc 5 pf | 99½ | .. |
| Boston Wharf Company | 23⅞ | 25¾ |
| Boston Wov Hose & Rubber | 36¾ | 39½ |
| Brown Co | 1.85 | 2.15 |
| Brown Co pf | 34 | 36¾ |
| Campbell AS Co Inc | 6¾ | 7⅝ |
| Central Railway Signal A | 39¾ | .. |
| Chapman Valve Manufac | 34¼ | 37 |
| Collyer Insulated Wire Co | 16⅜ | 17¾ |
| Colonial Stores | 18⅞ | 20⅜ |
| Crowell-Collier Pub Co | 43 | 45⅝ |
| Dewey & Almy Chemical Co | 27½ | 30 |
| Domestic Finance Corp pf | 26½ | 29 |
| Draper Corporation | 75¼ | 78¼ |
| Durez Plastic & Chemical | 64¼ | 67¾ |
| Dwight Manufacturing Co | 15⅝ | 17⅛ |
| Eastern Corporation | 9⅞ | 10¾ |
| Eastern Corporation pf | 19¾ | 21¾ |
| Exolon Co | 9⅜ | 10⅞ |
| Family Finance Inc | 12⅞ | 13½ |
| Family Finance pf A | 25 | 27¼ |
| Food Fair Stores Inc | 45¼ | 48¼ |
| Fruit of the Loom | 35 | 37¾ |
| General Fire Extinguisher | 16¼ | 17¾ |
| General Machinery | 21½ | 23⅜ |
| Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool | 8⅜ | 9⅜ |
| Goodall Worsted Company | 52 | 55 |
| Graton & Knight Co | 8⅜ | 9⅝ |
| Graton & Knight Co 7 pf | 86¼ | 90¼ |
| Graton & Knight Co pr pf | 28¾ | 31¾ |
| Great Northern Paper Co | 34¼ | 36¼ |
| Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf | 61 | .. |
| Greenfield T & D 11.50 cv pf | 16¼ | .. |
| Harrington & Richardson | 1⅛ | 1⅝ |
| Haskelite Mfg Co | 7⅞ | 8¼ |
| Heywood-Wakefield Co | 31¼ | 33¾ |
| Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B | 19¼ | 21⅛ |
| Hilton-Davis Chemical Co | 13⅞ | 15¼ |
| Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf | 24 | 26¼ |
| Hooker Electro Chem | 29¼ | 32 |
| International Detrola | 13⅜ | 14¼ |
| Keith George E Co | 60 | .. |
| Kendall Company | 10⅞ | 12⅛ |
| Kennedy's Inc pf | 21⅛ | 23 |
| Landers Frary & Clark | 36¾ | 39¼ |
| Lincoln Stores Inc | 24 | 26 |
| Lincoln Stores 7 | 107½ | .. |
| Long-Bell Lumber Co | 6½ | 7¼ |
| Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co | 113 | 117 |
| Marathon Paper Mills | 53¾ | 57 |
| Marlin-Rockwell Corp | 60 | 63¼ |
| Merck & Co | 40¼ | 43¼ |
| Merck & Co 4½ pf | 109½ | 113½ |
| Merrimack Manufacturing | 47¼ | 50½ |
| Merrimack Manufacturing pf | 68⅝ | .. |
| Metal & Thermit Corp | 22⅝ | 24⅞ |
| Millers Falls Company | 9⅛ | 10½ |
| Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line | 9¾ | 10⅜ |
| Nashawena Mills | 18⅞ | 20½ |
| Nashua Gummed & C Paper | 75 | .. |
| Nashua Manufacturing Co | 37¾ | 40¾ |
| Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf | 83¼ | 87¼ |
| Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf | 30⅛ | 32⅜ |
| National Chemical & Mfg | 5¼ | 6⅛ |
| National Shirt Shops | 14⅛ | 15⅝ |
| Naumkeag Steam Cotton | 62¾ | 66¼ |
| Newmarket Manufac Co | 87½ | 92½ |
| Nicholson File Company | 35¾ | 38¼ |
| Nonquitt Mills | 34 | 37 |
| Ohio Finance | 9 | 10 |
| Panhandle Eastern Pipe Lines | 42 | 45 |
| Parker Appliance | 12¼ | 13⅝ |
| Plymouth Cordage Company | 115½ | 120 |
| Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W | 69 | .. |
| Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf | 90 | .. |
| Remington Arms Co Inc | 3¼ | 3¾ |
| Richardson & Co | 46¼ | 69¼ |
| Rochester Telephone Co | 147⅛ | 157⅛ |
| Saco Lowell Shops | 33⅛ | 35½ |
| Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf | 33½ | .. |
| Sagamore Manufacturing Co | 60¾ | .. |
| Sanford Mills | 42¼ | 45¼ |
| Submarine Signal Co | 35¾ | 38 |
| Tampax Inc | 5½ | 6¼ |
| Time Incorporated | 61 | 64 |
| Triumph Explosive Inc | 2¼ | 2⅝ |
| United Elastic Corp | 17¼ | 18⅝ |
| U S Envelope Company | 71¾ | 67¾ |
| U S Envelope Co 7 pf | 124 | 129 |
| Waltham Watch Co 6 pf | 82¼ | 86 |
| Waltham Watch Co 7 pf | 103¼ | .. |
| Wamsutta Mills Inc | 29½ | 31¾ |
| Warner & Swasey Co | 9⅛ | 10⅛ |
| Warren Bros Class B | 37¾ | 40¾ |
| Warren Bros Class C | 13¼ | 14⅜ |
| West Point Manufacturing | 43½ | 46½ |
| Wickwire Spencer Steel | 11⅞ | 13 |

* Ex-dividend. † Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

### Public Utility Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama Power $6 pf | 115¾ | 119¾ |
| Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf | 103¾ | 107¾ |
| Birmingham Electric $7 pf | 109¾ | 113¾ |
| Cen Illinois Pub S $6 pf | 95¾ | 99¾ |
| Central Pwr & Light 7 pf | 117¼ | 121¼ |
| General Water G&E $3 pf | 48¾ | 51¼ |
| Jamaica Water Supply | 32¼ | 35¼ |
| Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A | 104¾ | .. |
| Jersey Central Power 7 pf | 105¼ | 109¼ |
| Kansas P&L 4½ pf | 103¾ | 107¾ |
| Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf | 103¼ | 107¼ |
| New Orleans Pub S $7 pf | 110¾ | 114¼ |
| New Rochelle Wat pf | 93⅜ | .. |
| Northern Natural Gas Co (com) | 30¾ | 33 |
| No States Power Del 6 pf | 70 | 73¼ |
| No States Power Del 7 pf | 80¼ | 83¼ |
| Ohio Power 4½ pf | 113¼ | 117¼ |
| Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf | 110¾ | 113¾ |
| Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf | 115¾ | 119¾ |
| Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf | 103¼ | 107¾ |
| Penn Power & Light $7 pf | 103 | 106½ |
| Public Service Colo | 26⅛ | 27⅞ |
| Public Service Ind | 17¾ | 19¼ |
| Public Service Ind 5 pf | 107 | 111 |
| Public Service Okla 5 pf | 110¾ | 114¾ |
| Rochester Gas & El 5 pf | 106¾ | 109¾ |
| Rochester Gas & El 6 pf | 107 | 111 |
| San DiegoGas & Electric | 13⅛ | 14¼ |
| Sierra Pacific Power Co | 19⅝ | 21⅜ |
| Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf | 116 | .. |
| Southwestern Public Service | 15⅞ | 17 |
| Tampa Electric Co | 24¼ | 26¼ |
| Texas Electric Serv 6 pf | 108¾ | 112¾ |
| Texas Power & Light 6 pf | 107¾ | 111¾ |
| Washington Ry & Elec units | 14⅛ | 15½ |

### N. E. Utility Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Bangor Hydro-Electric | 14⅞ | 15⅞ |
| Beverly Gas & Electric | 40 | .. |
| Brockton Gas Light | 8½ | 9⅜ |
| Central Maine Power 6 pf | 108 | 113 |
| Central Maine Power 7 pf | 120 | 125 |
| Cent Vermont Pub Serv | 15⅞ | 17⅛ |
| Cent Vermont Pub Svc 6 pf | 108½ | .. |
| Conn Light & Power | 43¼ | 45½ |
| Eastern Utilities Asso | 23½ | 25½ |
| Eastern Utilities Asso conv | 15⅜ | 17⅜ |
| Fall River Gas Works | 24½ | .. |
| Fitchburg Gas & Electric | 37¾ | 40½ |
| Green Mountain Power pf | 85 | 89 |
| Hartford Electric Light | 50¼ | 53 |
| Haverhill Electric | 26¾ | 29¼ |
| Haverhill Gas Ligt | 17 | 18¾ |
| Holyoke Water Power | 16⅛ | 18⅛ |
| Lawrence Gas & Electric | 31 | .. |
| Lowell Electric Light | 36¾ | 39¾ |
| Lynn Gas & Electric | 80¾ | 84¼ |
| Mass Power & Light pf | 17¼ | 18⅝ |
| Mass Utilities Asso pf | 32½ | 35 |
| Narragansett Elec pf | 58½ | 59¾ |
| N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf | 33 | 34¾ |
| N E Power Assn 6 pf | 59¾ | 61¾ |
| N E Power Serv $7 pr ln | 104½ | 108½ |
| N E Public Serv $6 pr ln | 97 | 101 |
| N E Public Serv $7 pf | 41 | 43¾ |
| N E Public Serv $6 pf | 39 | 41½ |
| Newport Electric | 22½ | .. |
| Providence Gas | 7¾ | 8⅜ |
| Pub Serv of N H 36 pf | 108½ | 113½ |
| R I Pub Serv pf | 30¼ | 32¾ |
| Rockland Light & Power | 7¾ | 8⅜ |
| Springfield Gas Light | 21¾ | 23¾ |
| Western Mass Companies | 22⅞ | 24⅞ |

### New York Bank Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of Manhattan (.80a) | 23⅜ | 24⅝ |
| Bank of New York (14) | 410 | 422 |
| Bankers Trust (1.40) | 51¾ | 54 |
| Brooklyn Trust (4) | 99 | 104 |
| Central Hanover Bank & Tr (4) | 104½ | 107¾ |
| Chase National (1.40) | 38⅞ | 40⅝ |
| Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80) | 51⅜ | 53⅝ |
| Commercial (1.60) | 47⅜ | 49⅞ |
| Continental Bank & Trust (.80) | 21¾ | 23¼ |
| Corn Exchange Bank & Tr (2.40) | 48⅜ | 50⅞ |
| Empire Trust (3) | 79 | 83 |
| First National New York (80) | 1655 | 1695 |
| Guaranty Trust (12) | 335 | 343 |
| Irving Trust (.60) | 15⅝ | 16⅜ |
| Kings County (60) | 1610 | .. |
| Lawyers Trust (1) | 38¼ | 41¼ |
| Manufacturers Trust (2) | 51½ | 54 |
| Manufacturers Trust pf (2) | 51 | 53 |
| J P Morgan | 244½ | 249½ |
| National City (1) | 37⅛ | 39⅛ |
| New York Trust (3½) | 97¼ | 101¼ |
| Public (1½) | 41¾ | 44¼ |
| Title Guaranty & Trust | 11⅛ | 12 |
| United States (60a) | 1425 | 1470 |

(a) Also extra or extras.

### Boston Bank Stocks

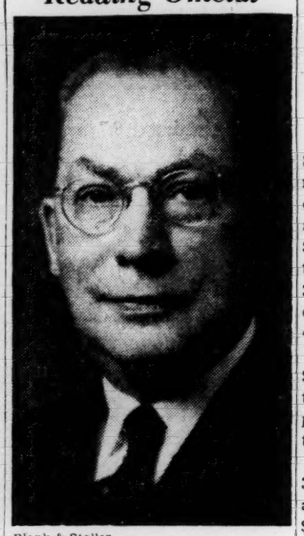
| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| †Boston Safe Deposit (16) | ‡300 | .. |
| First National (2) | 51 | 53½ |
| Merchants National (12) | 320 | 335 |
| †New England Trust (30) | ‡400 | .. |
| National Rockland (2) | 52 | 57 |
| National Shawmut (1) | 25⅝ | 27⅜ |
| Pilgrim Trust (8) | 200 | .. |
| Second National (4) | 128 | 135 |
| †State Street Trust (8) | 27¼ | .. |
| United States Trust (.50) | 9½ | 10¾ |
| United States Trust pf (.80) | 16⅜ | 17⅞ |
| Webster & Atlas (2) | 58 | 61 |

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

### Other Bank Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of America NTSA (2.40) | 48¾ | 51¼ |
| *Continental Illinois (4) | 100½ | 104½ |
| First National Chicago | 260 | 265 |
| Pennsylvania Co (1.60) | 36½ | 38⅞ |

*Reading Official*



Blank & Stoller

### William G. Curren

Former director of the eastern region of the Office of Defense Transportation at New York City, elected vice-president in charge of operation and maintenance of the Reading Railroad. Prior to entering the service of the Government in 1942, Mr. Curren was general manager of the Baltimore & Ohio New York Terminal Lines. He will assume his new duties Aug. 1.

### Insurance Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Aetna Casualty (4a) | 135½ | 143½ |
| Aetna Life (1.20a) | 34¾ | 36½ |
| Agricultural (3a) | 74 | 77½ |
| American Alliance (1a) | 22⅛ | 24⅛ |
| American Casualty Company | 11¾ | 13 |
| American Equitable (1) | 16⅞ | 18⅛ |
| American Ins Newark (½a) | 15 | 16¼ |
| American Re-Insurance (2) | 50¼ | 53¼ |
| American Reserve | 15 | 16½ |
| American Surety (2½) | 56 | 58½ |
| Baltimore-American (.20a) | 6¼ | 7¼ |
| Bankers & Shippers (4) | 80½ | 85½ |
| Boston (16a) | 570 | 600 |
| Camden Fire (1) | 20 | 21½ |
| City of New York (½e) | 17 | 19¼ |
| Conn Electric General Life (1a) | 49 | 51 |
| Continental Casualty (1.20a) | 39¼ | 41¾ |
| Federal (1.40) | 46 | 49½ |
| Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a) | 80½ | 84½ |
| Fireman Fund (SF) (3) | 86 | 90 |
| Firemen's Newark (.40) | 11⅞ | 13 |
| Franklin Fire (1) | 25½ | 27½ |
| General Reinsurance (2) | 47¾ | 50¾ |
| Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½e) | 17 | 19 |
| Glens Falls (1.60) | 43¼ | 45¾ |
| Globe & Republic (½) | 8¼ | 9¼ |
| Great American Insurance (1.20) | 28⅞ | 30⅝ |
| Hanover (1.20) | 27½ | 29½ |
| Hartford Fire (2a) | 96¾ | 101¼ |
| Hartford Steam Boiler (1.80a) | 43 | 46 |
| Home Insurance (1.20) | 27⅞ | 29⅝ |
| Homestead (½e) | 13¾ | .. |
| Insurance Co North Amer (2½a) | 85¾ | 88¼ |
| Jersey Insurance of N Y (1.80) | 38¼ | 41¼ |
| Knickerbocker (½) | 8⅛ | 9 |
| Maryland Casualty | 8 | 9 |
| Massachusetts Bond (2½) | 68 | 71½ |
| Merchants&Mfs of N Y (.40) | 5⅞ | 7 |
| Merchants Fire Asso (1½a) | 46¾ | 49¾ |
| National Fire (2) | 59 | 62¼ |
| National Liberty (.20a) | 6⅜ | 7½ |
| National Union (3a) | 168 | 178 |
| New Amsterdam Casualty (½e) | 25⅝ | 27⅝ |
| New Brunswick (1½) | 27¾ | 30¼ |
| New Hampshire (1.60a) | 44½ | 47½ |
| New York Fire (.80) | 13⅜ | 14⅞ |
| North River (1) | 22¾ | 24½ |
| Northeast Insurance | 5⅜ | 6⅞ |
| Northern (3a) | 90½ | 95 |
| Pacific Fire (5) | 98½ | 103½ |
| Pacific Indemnity (2a) | 48 | 50½ |
| Peerless Casualty Company | 12⅝ | 14¼ |
| Phoenix (2a) | 82¾ | 86¾ |
| Preferred Accident (.80a) | 14¼ | 15¾ |
| Providence-Washington (1a | 33⅜ | 36⅛ |
| Reinsurance Cor NY (.075e) | 4¾ | 6½ |
| Repub Insur Co Texas (1.20) | 27¾ | 29¾ |
| Revere (P) Insurance (1.20) | 21¾ | 23¾ |
| St Paul Fire & Marine (1.60) | 69¾ | 72¾ |
| Seaboard Surety (1a) | 43¾ | 46¼ |
| Security (1.40) | 35⅞ | 37⅞ |
| Springfield (4½a) | 116 | 121½ |
| Standard Accident | 58¼ | 62 |
| Travelers (16) | 478 | 493 |
| US Fid & Guarantee (1a) | 37⅝ | 39⅝ |
| US Fire (2) | 47½ | 49¼ |
| US Guarantee (1.60a) | 72 | 77 |
| Westchester (1.20a) | 32⅝ | 35⅛ |

### Investment Trusts

**Management**

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Affiliated Fund Inc | 3.87 | 4.24 |
| Amerex Holding | 25.25 | 27.125 |
| American Business Shares | 3.74 | 4.09 |
| Axe Houghton Fund | 15.00 | 16.13 |
| Bond Inv Tr of America | 101.57 | 105.80 |
| Boston Fund | 18.01 | 19.37 |
| Broad Street Investing | 20.38 | 21.76 |
| Bullock Fund | 15.74 | 17.25 |
| Canadian Investment Fund | 3.15 | 3.85 |
| Century Shares Trust | 28.37 | 30.50 |
| Chemical Fund | 9.77 | 10.57 |
| Christiana Securities Co | 2530.00 | 2630.00 |
| Commodity Corp | 9.11 | .. |
| Consolidated Investment Tr | 41.75 | 44.75 |
| Dividend Shares | 1.27 | 1.40 |
| Eaton & Howard Bal Fd | 21.86 | 23.48 |
| Eaton & Howard Stock Fd | 13.34 | 1 4.32 |
| Equitabl Invest Corp | 31.28 | 33.63 |
| Equity Corp $3 pf | 39.25 | 41.50 |
| Fidelity Fund Inc | 19.23 | 20.71 |
| Fund Investors Inc | 4.90 | 5.66 |
| General Capital | 34.39 | 36.98 |
| General Investors Trust | 5.52 | 5.94 |
| Group Securities Inc | | |
| Automobile Shares | 6.24 | 6.87 |
| Low Priced Shares | 6.12 | 6.73 |
| Railroad Shares | 3.70 | 4.08 |
| Railroad Equip Shares | 4.28 | 4.72 |
| Steel Shares | 4.48 | 4.94 |
| Incorporated Investors Tr | 22.52 | 24.22 |
| Institutional Sec: Bank Group | .90 | 1.00 |
| Inst Sec: Insurance Group | 1.02 | 1.14 |

†Keystone Custodian Funds

| | Bid | Asked | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B-1 | ... | 29.40 | S-1 | ... | 27.78 |
| B-2 | ... | 32.14 | S-2 | ... | 14.47 |
| B-3 | ... | 20.04 | S-3 | ... | 11.35 |
| B-4 | ... | 11.49 | S-4 | ... | 5.24 |
| K-1 | | 20.02 | K-2 | ... | 23.47 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loomis Sayles Mut Fd | 97.10 | .. |
| ‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd | 41.30 | .. |
| Manhattan Bond Fund | 9.02 | 9.92 |
| Maryland Fund | 4.55 | 5.15 |
| Mass Invest Tr | 21.90 | 23.61 |
| Mass Inv 2d Fd | 10.94 | 11.76 |
| Mutual Invest | 11.40 | 12.46 |
| Nation Wide Voting | 3.89 | .. |
| New England Fund | 12.84 | 13.84 |
| New York Stocks | | |
| Automobile | 6.66 | 7.33 |
| Railroad | 5.71 | 6.29 |
| Railroad Equip | 7.37 | 8.11 |
| Steel | 6.30 | 6.94 |
| Old Colony Tr Assoc | 21.25 | 23.25 |
| Plymouth Fund Inc | .53 | .58 |
| Putnam Fund | 14.17 | 15.24 |
| Quarterly Income Shares | 6.68 | 7.43 |
| Railway & Light Sec | 14.875 | 16.25 |
| Railway & Light Sec pf | 109.00 | .. |
| Repub Invest Fund | 3.45 | 3.79 |
| Scudder Stevns & Clark | 93.38 | 95.26 |
| Spencer Trask Fund | 14.92 | 15.89 |
| State Street Invest | 42.57 | 45.74 |
| Trusteed Industry Shrs | .76 | .85 |
| Wellington Fund | 16.97 | 18.64 |

**Fixed and Unit Type**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Assoc Stand Oil | 6.25 | 7.00 |
| Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod | 2.77 | .. |
| Cumulative Trust Shares | 4.86 | .. |
| Diversified Tr C | 3.75 | .. |
| Diversified Tr D | 5.75 | 6.55 |
| Foundation Tr Shrs A | 3.75 | 4.35 |
| Fund Tr Shrs A | 4.90 | 5.66 |
| Nation Wide Sec | 3.89 | .. |
| North Am Bond Tr Ctfs | 39.375 | .. |
| North Am Shrs 1953 | 2.16 | .. |
| North Am Tr Shrs 1955 | 2.83 | .. |
| North Am Tr Shrs 1956 | 2.73 | .. |
| North Am Tr Shrs 1958 | 2.39 | .. |
| Super of Am Tr AA | 2.42 | .. |
| U S Elec Lt ¾ Pow "A" | 16.60 | .. |
| U S Elec Lt & Pow "B" | 1.78 | .. |

**Investment Banking**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Blair & Co | 2.875 | 3.25 |
| First Boston Corp | 31.50 | 33.50 |

*Ex-dividend. †Sales price as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

### Aviation Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Liberty Aircraft | 20¼ | 21⅜ |
| Piper Aircraft | 13¼ | 10⅝ |
| Pollak Manufacturing Co | 7⅛ | 8⅛ |

### Business Failures Up in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Commercial and industrial failures in the week ended July 20 totaled 29, compared with 15 the previous week and 50 in the corresponding 1943 week Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported.

### Road Pays on RFC Loan

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Chicago and North Western Railway Co. has just paid the Reconstruction Finance Corp. $23,038,720, including interest, on its loans totaling $46,588,133.

## U. S. Steel Net Off Slightly To $1.04 Share

NEW YORK, (AP)—The United States Steel Corp. has reported net income of $15,354,917 for the quarter ended June 30, or $1.04 a common share, compared with $17,027,616, or $1.23 a share, for the three months ended March 31. Net income for the quarter ended June 30, 1943, was $15,679,456, or $1.08 a share.

Directors declared a dividend of $1 a share on common stock and the usual $1.75 on the 7 per cent preferred—the same as paid in the past several years.

For the six months ended June 30, the corporation's net income amounted to $32,382,533, equal to $2.27 a share on the common stock, against $31,086,053, or $2.12 a share, for the first half of 1943.

The common stock divided is payable Sept. 9 to holders of record Aug. 11. The preferred is payable Aug. 19 to holders of record July 28.

Irving S. Olds, chairman of the corporation, said that second quarter income was after allowances of $5,400,000 for estimated taxes applicable to the first quarter.

**Sales Increase**

The company reported that products and services sold in the first half totaled $1,012,963,938 against $916,997,880 in the first half of 1943.

Shipments of finished steel products in the first half totaled 10,632,854 net tons, compared with 10,040,016 in the 1943 similar period.

This tonnage was the largest shipped in any six months' period in the corporation's history.

Mr. Olds issued a statement concerning the campaign of the United Steel Workers of America (C. I. O.) for wage increases which was the subject of a hearing before a panel of the National War Labor Board.

Reviewing the various demands of the union, he said:

"It is estimated that these demands, other than the guaranteed annual wage, if granted and applied to all employees of the U. S. Steel Corp., would increase its employment cost by at least $286,000,000. The wage rate increase of 17 cents an hour alone would amount on this basis to $137,000,000.

**Potential Cost**

"The potential cost to the corporation of the demanded guaranteed annual wage is speculated and could conceivably run the corporation's loss to a billion dollars or more in a year of small demand for steel such as 1932."

Mr. Olds declared that present wage rates in the corporation and in the steel industry exceed the requirements of the "Little Steel" formula, which was designed by the War Labor Board in 1942 to stop the raise between wages and prices.

Mr. Olds said average weekly earnings of wage earners in the steel producing and fabricating subsidiaries of U. S. Steel had risen from $33.01 in January, 1941, to $52.14 in June, 1944—an advance of 58 per cent.

"This increase," Mr. Olds contended, "is nearly two and one-half times the increase in the U. S. Department of Labor's cost-of-living index" between Jan. 15, 1941, and May 15, 1944.

Mr. Olds said that during the second quarter the corporation had experienced 189 work stoppages, which had resulted in a loss of 311,000 tons of steel and 110,000 tons of coal.

He called them all "unjustified," and asserted they could all have been settled through the regular labor relations machinery.

## Stop Oats Trading Due to OPA Order

MINNEAPOLIS, July 26 (AP)—Confusion over a new OPA ceiling on oats futures which became effective this morning has led to a temporary suspension of trading in this grain on the Minneapolis market, Chamber of Commerce officials said today.

The difficulty arose over whether oats shall be purchases at country elevators "in storage" or f. o. b. previously, trading here had been under a ceiling of 9 cents per bushel "in store," with buyers footing loading charges.

The new order by OPA sets a 78-cent ceiling f. o. b. and, due to possible misunderstandings by country dealers pending explanation of the new order, trading was ordered suspended.

## 3 Pounds of Turkey Seen Available for Civilians

CHICAGO (AP)—Alice R. Peppers of the dairy and poultry branch, War Food Administration, estimated there would be 3 pounds of turkey available for every civilian this year, about ¼ pound less than last year—"the difference of barely part of a drumstick."

The military requirement, she said, was based upon supplying about 4½ pounds of turkey for each man and woman in uniform.

### Brooklyn Union Gas Financing

NEW YORK (AP)—The investment firm of Halsey, Stuart & Company, Inc., is prepared to market $42,000,000 of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company refunding bonds on better terms than those proposed by the utility in a proceeding now pending before Chairman Milo R. Maltbie, the New York Public Service Commission announced.

## Postwar Tax Proposals Being Heard by Congressional Group

WASHINGTON (AP)—Congressional studies of postwar taxation are taking the line of party platform declarations, with emphasis on peacetime cuts in the burdens on individuals and corporations—and greater incentives for private enterprise.

The staff of tax experts, employed by Congress, with Treasury representatives sitting in, have opened hearings on plane for peace-time taxation, with the "Twin-Cities Plan," drawn by St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., businessmen, the first to be presented.

A postwar 60 per cent reduction in the overall Federal tax burdens on individuals and corporations was proposed by the Minnesotans. Both Democratic and Republican platforms call for peacetime reductions, without giving specific percentages.

**The Platform Declarations**

The Twin-Cities plan is emphatic on encouragement of private enterprise, and to encourage larger investments of risk capital it suggests that 40 per cent of dividends paid to individuals by corporations be exempt from the personal income tax.

As the Congressional staff, headed by Colin F. Stam, began hearings on postwar tax proposals, it had for guidance these platform declarations by the two parties:

Democrats—"Adaptation of tax laws to an expanding peacetime economy, with simplified structure and wartime taxes reduced or repealed as soon as possible. Encouragement of risk capital."

Republicans—"We give assurance now to restore peacetime industry at the earliest possible time. . . . As soon as the war ends the present rates of taxation on individual incomes, on corporations, and on consumption should be reduced as far as is consistent with the payment of the normal expenditures of Government in the postwar period."

**The Minnesotan Plan**

The Minnesotans based their plan on expectation of a $120,000,000,000 national income after the war, twice the 10-year prewar average, and an annual budget and tax load of $18,000,000,000, compared with prewar Federal expenditures under $10,000,000,000 and taxes around $5,000,000,000 annually. Taxes now are around $43,000,000,000.

A postwar 50 per cent reduction in individual taxes and larger percentage slices in corporation burdens were proposed in the Twin-Cities plan, which proposes a 5 per cent retail sales tax to help carry the individuals' load.

Mr. Stam said the Congressional tax staff, meeting behind closed doors, would hear other tax proposals preliminary to preparing recommendations for the House and Senate. He said the Twin-Cities proposals "show they are the result of a lot of study and thought."

## Three U. S. Mints Produce Nearly 35 Tons of Coins a Day, a New Record

WASHINGTON (AP)—The three United States mints turned out money at the rate of nearly 35 tons a day in the fiscal year ended June 30 to establish a new production record, Nellie Tayloe Ross, director of the mint, reported.

The three mints produced 9,761 tons of domestic coins and 2,593 tons of coins for foreign governments.

Mrs. Ross gave no details of the money produced for foreign governments, but the Treasury announced some time ago that the American mints had completed one large order for the Netherlands Government, and had started working on a second. The names of other governments have not been announced.

Working on a 24-hour schedule, the mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco and Denver produced 2,578,640,270 domestic coins valued at $109,464,803.70. The previous production record was 2,114,888,000 coins in the 1942 fiscal year.

Production of domestic coins included 50,683,800 half dollars, 111,258,800 quarters, 244,422,000 dimes, 253,630,000 nickles, and 1,918,653,670 pennies.

Mrs. Ross said the record production was necessary to meet increasing demands for coins.

## Economist Describes World Monetary Plan As Overly Ambitious

NEW YORK (AP)—The plan for a world monetary fund adopted at the Bretton Woods Conference "seems grandiose and overly ambitious" J. H. Riddle, economic advisor to the Bankers Trust Co. of New York, said.

"There is no assurance whatever that it would accomplish any lasting good," he said at a luncheon of the Sales Executive Club.

"In view of the difficult problems of the transition period, it seems to me that stabilization will have to be undertaken step by step," he continued. "It would be better to move more slowly and surely than to undertake too much.

"The fact is that many countries of the world have substantial reserves in the form of gold, dollars and pounds sterling and are not dependent upon our aid."

Speaking of this country's share in the fund, Mr. Riddle said Americans "are willing and anxious to co-operate in international affairs in any practical way, but they may hesitate to finance the elaborate schemes of world planners. . . . We have piled up a colossal public debt in this country that will burden us for many generations. Every sound instinct and every lesson of history cries out against a continuous piling up of that debt after the war."

## Commodity Futures

### Grains at Principal Markets

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Pr. Cl. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. Wheat | | | | | |
| Chicago | 1.56 | 1.55½ | 1.55¾ | 1.55¾ | |
| Minneapolis | 1.51¼ | 1.50⅞ | 1.51¼ | 1.51 | |
| Kansas City | 1.49⅜ | 1.49 | 1.49⅜ | 1.49 | |
| Dec. Wheat | | | | | |
| Chicago | 1.56⅞ | 1.56⅜ | 1.56½ | 1.56¾ | |
| Minnapolis | 1.52⅛ | 1.51¾ | 1.52⅛ | 1.51⅞ | |
| Kansas City | 1.50⅛ | 1.49¾ | 1.50 | 1.50 | |
| May Wheat | | | | | |
| Chicago | 1.57⅞ | 1.57½ | 1.57½ | 1.57⅝ | |
| Minneapolis | | | | | |
| Kansas City | 1.50⅞ | 1.50½ | 1.50¾ | 1.50⅝ | |
| Sept. oats | | | | | |
| Chicago | .72 | .71⅜ | .71¾ | .72 | |
| Minneapolis | ... | ... | ... | .70⅛ | |
| Rye, Chicago | | | | | |
| Sept. | 1.07¼ | 1.07¾ | 1.05⅝ | 1.06¼ | 1.07⅜ |
| Dec. | 1.09¼ | 1.09⅞ | 1.07¾ | 1.08¼ | 1.09¾ |
| May | 1.11¼ | 1.12 | 1.10 | 1.10⅝ | 1.11⅞ |
| Barley, Chicago | | | | | |
| Sept. | 1.13¼ | 1.13¼ | 1.13⅛ | 1.13⅛ | 1.13⅞ |
| Dec. | 1.13 | 1.13 | 1.12½ | 1.12⅝ | 1.13⅝ |

**Wool**

**Grease**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| October | .... | .... | .... | 91.0N | 91.0 |
| December | .... | .... | .... | 89.5N | 89.5 |
| March | .... | .... | .... | 89.5N | 89.5 |
| May | .... | .... | .... | 85.5N | 85.5 |

**Tops**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| October | 128.0 | 128.5 | 128.0 | 129.8B | 126.4 |
| December | 121.8 | 122.3 | 121.8 | 122.8B | 120.4 |
| March | 116.0 | 117.0 | 116.0 | 117.8B | 115.6 |
| May | 114.0 | 115.0 | 114.0 | 115.4B | 113.6 |

N—Nominal. B—Bid.

**Cotton**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| October | 21.39 | 21.40 | 21.25 | 21.25 | 21.38 |
| December | 21.15 | 21.17 | 21.04 | 21.04 | 21.13 |
| March | 20.95 | 20.99 | 20.88 | 20.90 | 20.95 |
| May | 20.79 | 20.79 | 20.65 | 20.67 | 20.86 |
| July | 20.60 | 20.65 | 20.45 | 20.45 | 20.56 |

**Chicago Mercantile Exchange**

**Onions**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| November | | | | | 1.50N 1.50 |

**Eggs**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| October | 38.90 | 38.90 | 37.70 | 37.70 | 38.70 |
| November | .... | .... | .... | 38.80A | 39.00 |
| December | 38.70 | 38.80 | 37.80 | 37.80 | 38.75 |

**Potatoes**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| November | 3.00 | 3.00 | 2.98 | 3.00 | 2.99 |

N—Nominal. A—Asked.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

## Three U. S. Mints Produce Nearly 35 Tons of Coins a Day, a New Record

WASHINGTON (AP)—The three United States mints turned out money at the rate of nearly 35 tons a day in the fiscal year ended June 30 to establish a new production record, Nellie Tayloe Ross, director of the mint, reported.

The three mints produced 9,761 tons of domestic coins and 2,593 tons of coins for foreign governments.

Mrs. Ross gave no details of the money produced for foreign governments, but the Treasury announced some time ago that the American mints had completed one large order for the Netherlands Government, and had started working on a second. The names of other governments have not been announced.

Working on a 24-hour schedule, the mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco and Denver produced 2,578,640,270 domestic coins valued at $109,464,803.70. The previous production record was 2,114,888,000 coins in the 1942 fiscal year.

Production of domestic coins included 50,683,800 half dollars, 111,258,800 quarters, 244,422,000 dimes, 253,630,000 nickles, and 1,918,653,670 pennies.

Mrs. Ross said the record production was necessary to meet increasing demands for coins.

## Financial Condition Of States Seen Best In Half a Century

NEW YORK (AP)—Frank Bane, executive director of the Council of State Governments, said the various States have invested more than $3,000,000,000 in Government bonds and that their financial condition is better than it has been in half a century.

Addressing a conference of New York State's joint legislative committee on interstate co-operation, Mr. Bane said one of the council's major projects is making a "careful appraisal" of state unemployment compensation laws and systems.

Reserves of most States are in good condition, he declared, adding that it was deemed necessary, however, to make a study of the adequacy of coverage, period of duration of benefits, and relationships of States in cases where persons worked in more than one State in the course of a year.

# Sports News

## Cleveland On Road to Flag League Hears

*By the Associated Press*

Cleveland nursed a budding pennant boom today as the Tribe celebrated its eighth win in nine starts against eastern opposition and a 10-0 landslide over the New York Yankees. Lou Boudreau's club, always touted as "the best on paper" but a consistent disappointment to its followers, quit the cellar less than a month ago and moved into fourth place by easy stages.

Although still in fourth spot, Cleveland trailed second place New York by a single game and the leading St. Louis Brownies by 4½.

As the Cleveland-New York series went into its second stage tonight the big league calendar called for the final seven games of 16 scheduled for war relief. In addition to the All-Star game in Pittsburgh that sent $106,275 into the service Bat and Ball Fund, nine special games upped the total to $304,775.

St. Louis, Cleveland and Chicago in the American and all the eastern clubs in the National except Boston give over today's receipts to the war fund in an effort to hit the $500,000 goal. All war fund games, except the Cincinnati at Boston doubleheader, will be played tonight. Every other team will have given over one home date to the cause. Boston does it in September, on a Sunday.

Steve Gromex, a strong armed chucker for Baltimore last year, shut out the Yanks for Cleveland, sprinkling six-blows while Ken Keltner's grand slam homer in the first frame doomed Hank Borowy.

Bob Muncrief upped the Browns' margin on the Yanks to 3½ games by turning back Philadelphia, 9-1, for his 10th victory. Lum Harris was the main victim at St. Louis, cuffed three A's hurlers for 16 safeties before 3,462 fans, the smallest night game crowd of the major league season.

Boston stopped Detroit's surge toward the first division, 7-3, although Joe Cronin had to call in Tex Hughson to help Yank Terry grab a decision over Rufe Gentry. Bill Dietrich received fine relief support from Jake Wade in hurling Chicago to a 9-6 nod over Washington's Mickey Heafner.

Al Jurisich kept the St. Louis Cardinals in a winning mood by blanking the Phillies, 9-0, with six hits while the National leaders teed off on Al Gerheauser.

Max Butcher threw the other shutout of the day, a 15-0 job for Pittsburgh over New York, with Bob Elliott batting in six runs. Chicago trimmed Brooklyn 14-6 as Hank Wyse won and Tim Warren lost and Arnie Carter helped his own cause with a home run as Cincinnati topped Boston 6-2 to hand Ben Cardoni his fifth straight setback.

### Women's Tennis

Announcement of a Women's Invitation Tennis Tournament, to be held under the supervision of Mrs. Hazel H. Wightman during the week of Aug. 14 on the Grass Courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, was made today by Mr. Ralph Osborn, Chairman of the club's Tennis Committee.

### Ortiz at Mexico City

MEXICO CITY, July 26 (AP)—Roberto Ortiz, Cuban baseball player who until recently was with the Washington Senators, has signed a contract with Mexico City, last-place club in the Mexican League. Ortiz left the United States recently when told he either would have to leave or register with Selective Service.

I HOPE THEY KNOW WHAT THEY WANT THIS TIME
GET TWO
AFTER PASSING HIM UP TWICE AS A ROOKIE, THE REDS PURCHASED HIM FROM BOSTON WHEN HE WAS AN ESTABLISHED STAR
A SMOOTH, GRACEFUL FIELDER, EDDIE SEEMS TO HAVE THE SITUATION WELL IN HAND AT ALL TIMES
Eddie MILLER
THE REDS'
ACE RANKS WITH THE BEST SHORTSTOPS THE GAME HAS PRODUCED
PAO'
AP Features

Firmly established as a star shortstop, and even rated on a par with the great shortfielders the game has produced, Eddie Miller must often hark back in his mind to the days when he twice failed to make the grade with the Cincinnati Reds. That was years before Eddie established himself as a real big leaguer with the Boston Braves.

The Reds brought Miller up for his first trial in 1936 after he had enjoyed a fine season with Toronto. The following spring Eddie was shipped to Syracuse. Later that season, Cincinnati tried him in 36 games and decided he wasn't big league material so he was sold to Kansas City. Miller had one of his best seasons in 1938 and the Braves gave him a chance the following spring. Eddie was ready and clicked with Boston from the start. In four seasons with the Braves he became a standout at short.

The Reds decided they could use him after all so they purchased Eddie from the Braves. They paid a fancy price for their error of judgment, but Miller is doing his usual job at short, and that means the Reds' shortstop troubles are over.

## McKechnie Hears Rumors Of His Release From Reds

By Ed Rumill

*Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

A story out of New York had Bill McKechnie on his way out as manager of the Cincinnati Reds. The ambitious newspapermen who wrote it pointed out that Uncle Will's unspectacular type of baseball had caused the Crosley Field attendance to fall away off this season. The scribe further stated that Cincy was ready for a manager of the Durocher type.

Bill McKechnie sat in the visiting dugout at Braves Field early yesterday afternoon, fingering and reading through the clipping. By the time he had finished a faint smile was apparent on his face, but he offered no comment.

"Well, what about it, Bill?" a baseball writer asked.

McKechnie pulled at a loose thread on his uniform a moment, then said: "There's only one fellow I'll listen to on that subject. (He apparently meant either Powel Crosley or Warren Giles. I've been in this game for a long time and newspapermen have had me fired many times before, so I guess I can take this in stride. After a while you learn to let those things roll off your back like water off a duck."

When McKechnie left the bench for a moment to talk to one of his coaches, possibly about which pitchers would be in the bull pen that afternoon, Eddie Miller, who had overheard the conversation, said: "I don't see how they can blame Bill for the poor attendance at home. Why, Cincinnati is the smallest town on the big league circuit and has to draw its fans from surrounding towns. In peacetime they even come from as far away as Louisville, which is over 100 miles. But who has gasoline to drive to ball games these days?"

Of course, even if McKechnie secretly thought that there might be something to the story which broke in New York, he probably would not be too concerned. He must know that there will always be a job for him in baseball as long as he is interested. The McKechnie strategy and managerial system, although unspectacular, is too well established through the National League and has been too successful to be ignored for any length of time. Yes, Bill McKechnie would not be out of work for long.

Meanwhile, the manager of the Reds admits, like almost everyone else, that this N. L. pennant race is all over. "I don't see how anybody is going to catch the Cardinals," Bill said, shaking his head. "They've got too much. Even if the military should take one or two of Southworth's regulars, I think he could coast in."

McKechnie thinks, however, that if he could have had Elmer Riddle pitching every fourth day, the race would have been a whole lot closer. "Riddle by this time should have won 12 or 14 games for us," Bill said. "But nobody knows if he will ever pitch again."

* * *

**Briefs** . . . That 6-2 win by the Reds yesterday was their six straight over the Braves. . . . Bob Coleman's new infield of Workman, Phillips, Huston and Masi, reading from left to right, played errorless ball. . . . The boys like the way Masi calls for their infield flies—and catches them. . . . Tomorrow the Braves and Reds play a twilight game at 5:30. . . . The clubs will play their relief fund games here in September.

* * *

The Red Sox kept moving in the right direction by beating the Tigers yesterday, 7-3. . . . Joe Cronin had to call upon Tex Hughson again as a relief hurler. . . . But Yank Terry got credit for his fourth win. . . . Jim Tabor had a four-for-four day, including a homer, and stole a base. . . . Local hitting streaks are as follows: Tommy Holmes, nine games; Pete Fox, seven, and Hal Wagner, six

### Swim Record

BUENOS AIRES, July 26 (AP)—An Argentine swimming relay team set a new world record of 3:58.4 for the 400-meter relay free style last night in a race against time. The mark clipped eight-tenths of a second off the recognized record of 3:59.2 set by a United States quartet at Berlin in August, 1938.

The members of the Argentine team and their times for each 100-meters: Federico Neumayer, 59.9; Jose Maria Duranona, 60.4; Guillermo Lingenfelder, 59.5, and Alfredo Yantorno, 58.6.

### Major League Leaders

*By the Associated Press*

**National League**

Batting—Walker, Brooklyn, .352.
Runs—Ott, New York, 70.
Runs batted in—Nicholson, Chicago, 67.
Hits—Musial, St. Louis, 120.
Doubles—Musial, St. Louis, 30.
Triples—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 14.
Home runs—Ott, New York, and Nicholson, Chicago, 21.
Stolen bases—Lupien, Philadelphia, Ryan, Boston, and Hughes, Chicago, 12.
Pitching—Wilks, St. Louis 8-1 (.899).

**American League**

Batting—Doerr, Boston, .338.
Runs—Doerr, Boston, 72.
Runs batted in—Stephens, St. Louis, 64.
Hits—Doerr, Boston, 118.
Doubles—Cullenbine, Cleveland, 29.
Triples—Lindell, New York, 9.
Home runs—Doerr, Boston, 13.
Stolen bases—Case, Washington, 28.
Pitching—Maltzberger, Chicago, 10-2 (.833).

## Phillie Park Expansion Is Mack's Plan

PHILADELPHIA, July 26 (AP)—A $1,000,000 post-war improvement and expansion plan for Shibe Park is contemplated by Connie Mack and the Philadelphia Athletics, the Philadelphia Record said in a copyrighted story today.

The plan, which is intended to make Shibe one of the nation's most modern big league parks, calls for an additional 3,000 seats along the first and third base lines. This would boost the total seating capacity to 29,963.

**New Ramps**

Rebuilding the front of the two grandstands and replacement of two stairways with ramps also will provide additional space for more seats, and home and visiting team clubhouses will be moved to a new section of the park.

The program also calls for a new, larger and more completely equipped press box and a modern restaurant to be built by Park Concessions, Inc., a subsidiary of the A's. The present commissary will be moved to an area not now occupied.

"My father and I have had this under consideration for a long time," Roy Mack said. "We hope to get it started as soon as the war is over.

**Retain Tower**

"No improvements are scheduled for the bleachers or the upper seats in left field at this time. Nor will the Shibe Park tower office come down. That's my father's landmark."

However, the A's plan to modernize their offices and build similar ones for the Phillies, their tenants.

Roy Mack recently inspected Wrigley Field in Chicago and Briggs Stadium in Detroit to get ideas for improvements to be incorporated in Shibe Park's post-war setup. Both were built after Shibe Park was erected at a cost of $1,500,000 in 1909.

### American League

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 53 | 41 | .564 |
| New York | 47 | 42 | .528 |
| Boston | 48 | 44 | .522 |
| Cleveland | 48 | 45 | .516 |
| Detroit | 46 | 47 | .495 |
| Chicago | 42 | 45 | .483 |
| Washington | 42 | 49 | .462 |
| Philadelphia | 39 | 52 | .429 |

Games behind: 3½, 4, 4½, 6½, 7½, 9½, 12½

**Results July 25**

Boston 7, Detroit 3.
Chicago 9, Washington 6.
Cleveland 10, New York 0.
St. Louis 9, Philadelphia 1.

### National League

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 62 | 24 | .721 |
| Cincinnati | 49 | 38 | .563 |
| Pittsburgh | 47 | 37 | .560 |
| New York | 42 | 47 | .472 |
| Philadelphia | 37 | 48 | .435 |
| Chicago | 36 | 47 | .434 |
| Boston | 36 | 52 | .409 |
| Brooklyn | 36 | 52 | .409 |

Games behind: 13½, 14, 21½, 24½, 27, 27

**Results July 25**

Cincinnati 6, Boston 2.
St. Louis 9, Philadelphia 0.
Chicago 14, Brooklyn 6.
Pittsburgh 15, New York 0.

# CLASSIFIED

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*See also*
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ON ANOTHER PAGE
OF THIS ISSUE

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# CLASSIFIED (Continued)

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*for Important War Work*

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- STRUCTURAL DRAFTSMEN, with experience in steel and reinforced concrete.
- DRAFTSMEN ON PRESSURE VESSELS, familiar with various codes.
- ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN, experienced on industrial buildings.

*Only qualified men considered*

E. B. BADGER & SONS CO.
75 PITTS STREET, BOSTON

## SENIOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
## JUNIOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
## Electrical Engineering Technicians
## DESIGN DRAFTSMAN
## SERVICE ENGINEERS

The above positions offer good salaries, postwar opportunities, and interesting work in a good environment. Bring proof of citizenship and certificate of availability.

SUBMARINE SIGNAL CO.
175 STATE STREET, BOSTON

NOW!

Your skill is needed in an established progressive organization with splendid prospects for the future.

ELECTRICAL and MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN

*A friendly talk will convince you*

THIS IS IT!
WRITE TODAY!
Box Z-57, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

GENERAL MAN WANTED
Christian Scientist preferred; thoroughly efficient; highest wages; 2 adults.
Tel. Com. 4494 (Boston) or Dedham 0855.

WANTED—Experienced man as foreman to operate plant, manufacturing chemical products, nr. Newark, N. J.; state age, exp. and refs. Box X-50, S. 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

WELDING foreman, 4 years' experience in the pressure vessel welding industry, desires technical position in like activity in or around metropolitan area. Write Box D-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ACCOUNTANT desires part-time work monthly statements, taxes, audits. Jenkins, Ken. 6789 (Mass.).

## HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED
Stenographer-Secretary
in Purchasing Dept.

Duties include order writing, invoice checking, record posting, follow-up, filing, etc.

Apply F. A. HAYES
AMERICAN HIDE & LEATHER CO.
711 Atlantic Ave., Boston Lib. 1200

DRAPERY SEWERS
Hand or machine work, full or part time; skilled and unskilled.
JOHN A. REARDON CO.
13 Standhope Street, Boston

MAIDS
CLEANERS
Hotel Myles Standish, 30 Bay State Rd., Boston

PERMANENT position open to a young lady with suitable education and personality for work in a book shop in Newton Center, Mass. Phone for interview Las. 3511.

HOUSEKEEPER, no cooking, no laundry; small family in Brookline, Mass.; good home; room and bath. Tel. Asp. 4339.

HOME in Brookline, Mass., for housekeeper-companion to elderly woman in pleasant apartment. Call Asp. 7822.

## HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

PERMANENT, experienced secretary; work with small boys on farm in country in Virginia; to start in August or September. Box C-57, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CONGENIAL Protestant couple; permanent; husband with some knowledge farming, wife to assist in house. GORDON T. HEARD, Holiday Hill Farm, Intervale, N. H.

## SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMAN — Permanent position. IMMEDIATE OPPORTUNITY in several cities. Excellent post-war future. Salary and commission.

Well established manufacturer with national organization desires gracious, well-informed salesman. Must be capable of planning improvements in office routines affected by installations. National advertising producing substantial leads. Systems and sales ability more important than experience in our particular field.

Write fully, stating training, experience. Snapshot desirable, not returnable. Write Box W-28, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

## SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

WOMAN, attractive appearance; 15 years' successful business experience; personnel training and incentive, contacting, selling, planning and research; desires opportunity where initiative and constructive ability are needed; will travel. M-I, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

SUMMER position by teacher; artistic and display ability; gift shop or antique saleswoman or assistant, interior decorator; go anywhere. Box G-75, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN
who have had experience in automotive, aircraft or machine tool industries.
RAYTHEON
Apply Employment Dept. 8:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m., Foundry Ave., Waltham

MAN needed to teach some seventh and eighth grade subjects and to assist in athletics with younger boys in eastern preparatory school for Christian Scientists. Write Box D-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

BOY, 14 or over, to serve as companion to slightly disabled boy; live in or part time. Asp. 4339 (Mass.).

## New Jersey

### ATLANTIC CITY

THE "LAMSDOWN"

100% fine, new wool in full four-pound weight. Chatham's finest blanket, in pretty colors: Rose, Blue, Green, Cedar, and White.

$15.95 EACH Size 72 x 84" Rayon satin bound

Other All-Wool Blankets
$8.95 to $23.95
2ND FLOOR
M. E. BLATT CO.

### JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6914 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.

Koppers Coke
Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111

HOLSTE-PLATT CO.
*Certified*
COAL and FUEL OIL
Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
908 Newark Avenue, Jersey City
Tel. J. C. 2-1814 Tel. J. C. 2-1815

### MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
*The Home of Good Marketing*
Burnett's Vanilla
Headquarters for Monitor advertised products.
177 Maplewood Ave. SO 2-4300

### MILLBURN

The Candlelight Shop
*Books—Gifts—Cards*
MILL. 6-0672
318 MILLBURN AVENUE

DAVE'S CHOICE MEAT MARKET
Meats—Poultry—Fish
Fruits—Vegetables
Groceries
FREE DELIVERY
347 Millburn Ave. Mill. 6-1730

### MONTCLAIR

HENKE'S INC.
Jewelers—Silversmiths
SINCE 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 3-6400

### NEW JERSEY

### MONTCLAIR (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone Montclair 2-1280, 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GILLIS KING
*Interiors — Antiques*
20 Church Street Montclair
Montclair 2-5452

### NEWARK

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

### ORANGE

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
$5 to $6.50
235 Main Street

### PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Plainfield 6-2806-J. Hours: 9-10 A. M. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TEPPER'S
*"A Safe Place to Shop"*
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
FOR EVERY SEASON
FORALLTHEFAMILY
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-3100

Morecraft Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Avenue, Dunellen, N. J.
Dunellen 2-6543
Plainfield 6-5950

### RED BANK

SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
*The Cream Actually Whips*
PURITAN
MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 680

### RIDGEWOOD

MID-SUMMER SALE
of
HATS and HANDBAGS
JEAN'S MILLINERY
38 E. Ridgewood Ave. Phone RD. 6-0923

### SUMMIT

*Rug Cleaning*
*Expert Repairing*
Oriental and Broadloom Rugs *For Sale*
PERSIAN RUG CO.
364 Springfield Ave. Sum. 6-4023

JUST ARRIVED
Upholstered Reed Furniture
"Old Hickory" Outdoor Furniture
Aerolux Porch Shades
JOSEPH ZEIGNER, Inc.
474 Springfield Ave. Sum. 6-0039

### TEANECK

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
Hardware House Furnishings
WM. LUDEWIG
Paints Glass
119 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4001

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-3700
*A Service to Meet Every Need*

### TRENTON

Gifts, Cosmetics and Confections
ADAMS & SICKLES
State and Prospect Sts., Trenton, N. J.
Telephone 6396 E. W. Adams, Reg. Phar.

SEE NEXT PAGE

*Crossword Quiz Answers*

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# AMUSEMENTS

## BOSTON

Enjoy
BREAKFAST—LUNCH
DINNER
at
ALBIANI
CAFETERIA
Fine Foods
at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Avenue
Next to Mechanics Building
6 Other Cafeterias in Boston:
1533 Washington 632 Washington
704 Washington 1136 Washington
7 School St. 10 Scollay Sq.

A CORDIAL WELCOME
*Awaits Visitors to*
★ BOSTON ★
*at the*
KUM-UP-TU
*"The Friendly Eating Place"*
55 Falmouth St. at Clearway
*Opposite The Christian Science Publishing Society*
Luncheons and Dinners
*at Popular Prices*

Lobster Claw
280 Huntington Ave.
Just Above Mass. Ave.
FINEST SEA FOOD AND LOBSTERS
Also Chicken and Steak Specials Daily

Watton's
20 Conveniently Located
RESTAURANTS
Over thirty-five years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really good, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
Why Not Have the Best?

Luncheon 11:30 to 4 — The Country Plate — Dinner 5 to 8
195 Tremont St. Little Bldg. Closed Sat. and Sun.

EMBASSY CAFETERIA
142 Mass. Avenue (near Fenway Theatre)
EXCELLENT FOOD
Luncheons from 25c Dinners from 35c

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
Colorful Gardens Open
LUNCHEON—DINNER DAILY
Closed Sunday until after Labor Day
222 Newbury Street COM. 5370

PLAINFIELD, N. J.
THE PARK HOTEL
May we invite you to visit our pleasant dining rooms for lunch or dinner
Steinway and Solovox by
Dr. Earle W. Browne, nightly
LUNCH FROM 11:45-2:30 P. M.

BRAVES FIELD
TOMORROW at 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. CINCINNATI
Seats at Filene's Men's Store.....HUB. 2185
and Braves Field.....STA. 9600

NEW JERSEY

TRENTON (Continued)

Greeting Cards
for every occasion

Personal Stationery
with name or plain

Distinctive Gifts
Diaries—Travel Books
Photograph Albums
Appointment Books
Leather Writing Cases
Beautiful Playing Cards
Metal Desk Calendars

Norton, Farr & Cummings
Engravers—Printers
Stationers
123 East Hanover Street

Treadeasy Shoes
Footwear for All the Family
X-RAY FITTING
Barnocky's
133 SOUTH BROAD STREET

Fred'k. W. DONNELLY & SON
OUTFITTERS · MEN · BOYS
35 EAST STATE ST

Johns-Manville Insulation
by
TATTERSALL'S
309 North Willow St., Trenton, N. J.
JUST PHONE 8-201

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Westfield 2-4748-M. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Klinger's Market, Inc.
70 Elm Street, Westfield, N. J.
Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
Phones:
West. 2-4080—4081—4082—4083
PROMPT DELIVERY SERVICE

SIEVER'S BAKERY
CONRAD WIRTH, Prop.
117 East Broad St. Tel. WE. 2-4189
Westfield, N. J.

Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
Westfield and Plainfield, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

THE SPECTATOR SHOP
MISSES'
SPORTSWEAR
AND ACCESSORIES
20 Elm Street Westfield 2-2120

The Largest Drive-In Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

"BARON'S"
CENTRAL DRUG STORE
"The Rite-Rate Store"
COSMETICS OUR SPECIALTY
243 East Broad Street

WEST NEW YORK

DISTINCTIVE GIFTS
L. J. Rad Jewelers
5011 BERGENLINE AVENUE, at 60TH ST. WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN (Continued)

ZIMMERMAN'S ROADSIDE MARKET
FANCY FRUITS and VEGETABLES
OUR SPECIALTY
1029 N. 7th Street Phone 2-4692

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
710 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN, PA.
WOMEN'S SHOES
MEN'S SHOES
CHILDREN'S SHOES
Mail Orders Filled
Famous for Fine Fit and Foremost Fashion

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6131
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Arnold's Bakery
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa
Four Retail Store for Your Convenience

CHESTER

The Prize of the Pastures! Milk, Cream, Chocolate Milk Butter Complete Dairy Service!
BERGDOLL'S DAIRY
Phone Chester 5-2328
BOOTHWYN, PA.

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-92-387. Hours: 5:30 to 8 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th Street

Clearance of Summer Merchandise!

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Penn.
Catalina Swim Suits, Bestknit Sweaters, and Weatherbee Raincoats, Women's and Misses' sizes.

MAIN LINE—Narberth

July-August SALE
Ladies' and Children's Seasonable Wearing Apparel
MRS. NORMAN JEFFERIES
233 Haverford Avenue
Narberth 2861

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

Established 1905
BRODY'S
GLENSIDE'S DEPARTMENT STORE
43 Easton Road, Glenside, Pa.
Open Evenings 'hone Ogontz 486
Enna Jettick Shoes, Arrow Shirts, etc.

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
FOR THE MAN WHO IS AWAY
but who's heart is at home, choose a leather picture folder. Holds two pictures. Several sizes, from $5.00 to $16.00.
109 SOUTH 13TH STREET
Certified Gemologist, Registered Jeweler, American Gem Society

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

the STURGIS store
Greene Street and Chelten Avenue Germantown, Phila. Germantown 4611
Women's Smart Accessories
Hosiery • Handbags
Handkerchiefs • Costume Jewelry
Umbrellas • Gloves, etc.

COLD WAVE
More Beautiful
Lasts Longer
Also machine and machineless permanents
FRANK GITTLER
Room 707, Penfield Bldg. 1328 Chestnut St.
Pen 5519

Our Own Make Candies
Delicious Assortment of Chocolates and Bonbons
Malin-Hall
OWN MAKE CANDIES
GRA 9261
510-512 SO. 52ND ST.

PITTSBURGH—East End

Flowers mean so much yet cost so little.
HIGHLAND FLORAL CO.
6010 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Montrose 2144

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

Our Pastry Shop Is Famous for Its
CAKES—COOKIES
PIES—CUSTARDS
DANISH PASTRY
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street
BUY WAR BONDS

Bread Is Basic . . . Start with
Maier's
ENRICHED WHITE BREAD
640 PARK AVENUE

Drink
ST. LAWRENCE
Vitamin D MILK
PHONE 5241

Enjoy Delicious Meals at
POMEROY'S
Air-Cooled Restaurant

• Typewriters • Fountain Pens
• Stationery
OFFICE SERVICE CO.
WALTER DIETRICH, Prop.
115 North Sixth Street Dial 4-5139

SCRANTON

THE Boston
Dial Scranton 8366
A complete and very modern cleaning and dyeing service
Furniture upholstered
Domestic and oriental rugs shampooed and repaired

Henry Kuck
ART STORE
226 ADAMS AVENUE
Window Shades and Picture Framing

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
"Always Busy"
FOOTWEAR
112-116 WYOMING AVENUE

SWARTHMORE

SWARTHMORE SERVICE SHOP
New and Used Articles Sold on Percentage Basis
409 Dartmouth Avenue

YES, ABBOTTS DE LUXE ICE CREAM Is Available in Limited Quantities
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
ON THE CORNER

UPPER DARBY

DIAMONDS
Modernize Your Old Rings in New Settings
We have a good selection of modern settings for all size stones.
Gerlach's
6915 MARKET STREET BLVD. 0415

JANTZEN and CATALINA
SWIM SUITS
for Men and Women
BLACKSTONE Sweater Shop
29 South 69th Street Blvd. 5312

COOL! SMART!
BLACK
Dresses for Junior Miss and Miss
Red Robin
Fashionably Yours
64 South 69th Street
Open Evenings Blvd. 7771

WATCH REPAIRING
BAKER'S
(Formerly Baker & Hamilton)
Watchmakers and Jewelers
Upper Darby's Finest Equipped Repair Shop
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings Until 10 O'clock
7001 Garrett Road Blvd. 4381
(Next to 69th St. Theatre)

WILKES-BARRE

WOODLAWN
HOMOGENIZED MILK
WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
It's Great!

WILKINSBURG

BACK THE ATTACK—
BUY MORE THAN BEFORE
CALDWELL & GRAHAM
DEPARTMENT STORE
Corner Penn Ave. and Wood St.


Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

# Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Sergeant Filchoch

**"He's either an admiral or a doorman—we'd better cross the street."**

## Words of Current Interest

**Beelzebub** (Matt. 12:24) — *Be-el'-ze-bub* (first and third e's quick-long as in event, second short, u short).

A supposed divinity or being associated with evil spirits, referred to a number of times in the first three Gospels. Bible dictionaries explain the term as a Jewish conception of New Testament times signifying "prince of demons."

**Bowed** (Ps. 146:8) — *Boud* (rhyming with "loud"). Here, as in Luke 13:11, this word means "bent over, or down," and should be pronounced as indicated above. The long o pronunciation should be used only to describe something with the definite shape of a bow, curved outward rather than over.

**Clairvoyance** — *Klar-voi'-ans* (first a as in care, second clipped-short as in account).

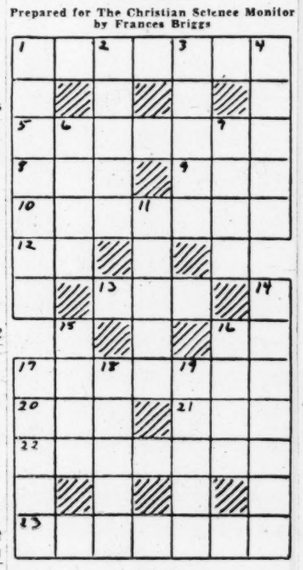
A French word taken over into the English vocabulary. It is a combination of the French words *clair*, "clear," and *voyant*, the past participle of *voir*, "to see." Webster's defines it as "the act or power of discerning objects not apparent to the senses but regarded as having objective reality." Although a second definition gives it the more general and inferential meaning of "clear-sightedness, penetration, sagacity," the first meaning is the one usually accepted. Clairvoyance is usually thought of as a mysterious and supernatural gift, the clairvoyant operating intuitively, without the aid of reasoning power.

**Solemnities** (Isa. 33:20) — *So-lem'-ni-tiz* (o quick-long as in obey, e short, first i clipped-short as in charity, second i short).

This word is shaped from the classic Latin adjective *solemnis*, which has to do with something happening "every year," and so acquires the signification of "formal" or "ceremonious." "Solemnities," then, are serious rites, usually performed at regular and stated seasons. "Solemn" comes from the same source and although it sometimes seems equivalent to "somber, gloomy," it more often refers to someone or something regarded as sober, serious, or awe-inspiring.

## Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Who was author of "Canterbury Tales"?
5—What is a braid made of fine Italian wheat straw?
8—Open (poetic).
9—What is a large tank for holding dyes, etc.?
10—What persons might constitute a "foursome"?
12—What is a province of southeastern Canada (abbr.)?
13—What Bible character said: "I know that my redeemer liveth"?
16—Symbol for silicon is what?
17—What do you call the desk from which an organ is played?
20—What is name of a canton of central Switzerland?
21—The heart.
22—The leopard is also called what?
23—What is a Mormon name of Utah?

Down
1—What is a perfume made of alcohol and certain fragrant oils?
2—Who is younger son of Rev. James Clare in "Tess of the D'Urbervilles"?
3—What tree yields cloves?
4—Tears.
6—What do you call epic poetry?
7—Underdone.
11—According to Aesop, what creatures petitioned Jupiter for a king?
14—What was name of a typical character in French pantomine?
15—Who is one of Col. Monroe's daughters, in "Last of the Mohicans"?
16—What is any of various American wild plums?
17—Who was the Roman god of love?
18—In Greek legend, who was founder of Vineyeh?
19—What is an earthy metallic oxide?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

## In Lighter Vein

**Hm-m-m!**

This is another one of those Army classification stories. It seems that a young soldier of superior education and abilities applied for O. C. S. recently, but was turned down. Not only was he turned down but he was assigned to the Cooks' and Bakers' School. He is convinced that this happened because he had, in his application, noted that he had attended the George Pierce Baker School at Yale.—The New Yorker.

**Good Day**

"I see," said the touchy customer, "that you advertise that you make your own pies."

"Yes, sir," replied the beaming manager.

"Well, I should like to offer a suggestion."

"I'll be pleased to hear it, sir."

"Let someone else make them."

## Daily Anecdote

**The Send-Off**

Two Scots from the same town met on the beaches of Normandy, and began to exchange confidences.

"What manner o' send-off did yer wuman gie ye, Sandy, when ye left hame?" asked Jock presently.

The question seemed to amuse Sandy, and he chuckled and replied, "Says she, 'Noo, there's yer train, Sandy; in ye get, an' see an' do yer duty. By jingo, ma mannie, if I thocht ye wad shirk it oot yonder I wud see ye was wounded afore ye gang off.' That's the send-off she gae me, Jock."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Boltinoff

**"I dispossessed the drummer who rented our spare room"**

## Brevities

**A film actor** recently here for a personal appearance does an uncanny impersonation of Hitler. But is there any future in it.—Detroit News.

**Public opinion** is merely what people think other people are thinking.—London Answers.

## Today's Quotation

*Respect the child. Be not too much his parent. Trespass not on his solitude.*—EMERSON

### Word From Tokyo

Colorado Springs, Colo.

"My son has been a prisoner of war in Tokyo since the fall of Bataan. We write to him regularly but so far have received but two replies and then only a few lines. Recently, he broadcast a message asking anyone who heard it to pass it along to his mother and then he gave my address. Within twenty-four hours they came pouring in. In four days I had over a hundred letters, thirty postcards, four telegrams, and four recordings of the message. They included messages from India, Alaska, the Aleutian Islands, and ships in the Southwest Pacific. The brief message stated he was in a prison camp, well, and loved us all.

"As delighted as I was to know that my son was well I could not overlook the thoughtfulness of these individuals the world over, who had but one desire, to forward the loving message of a prisoner of war to his mother."

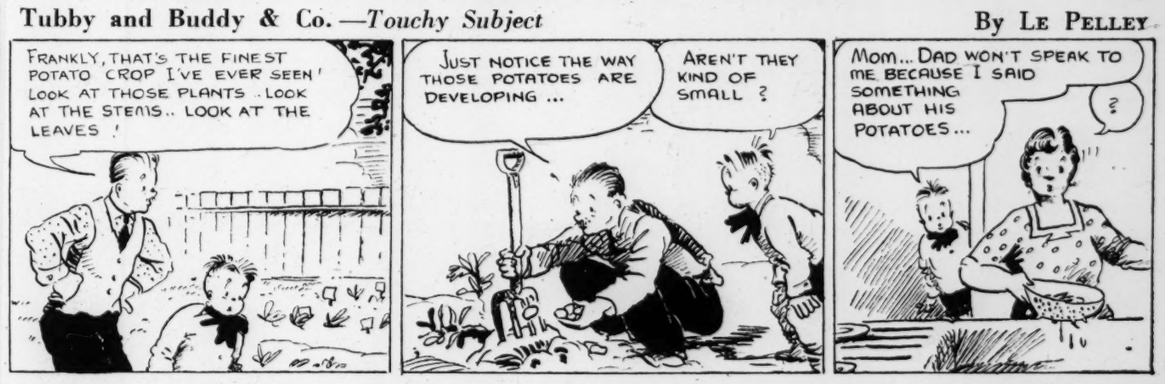
Mrs. E. A.

NEWS ITEM- SINCE THE ATTEMPT ON HITLER'S LIFE, MORE "HELP WANTED" SIGNS APPEAR IN GERMANY
NIX!
JOIN UP NOW
BECOME A GENERAL IN THE GERMAN ARMY
NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY
I MAY BE HUNGRY BUT I WOULDN'T TAKE A CHANCE
WANTED
OFFICIAL TASTER FOR HERR HITLER
SEE, EMIL, IT SAYS:- WANTED
Men to act as body-guard for Der Führer. Insurance premiums paid by Das Reich
WANT ADS
OPPORTUNITY OPEN FOR man WITH GOOD THROWING ARM AND PERFECT AIM
APPLY ANTI-NAZI PARTY
I.F. VAN ZELM

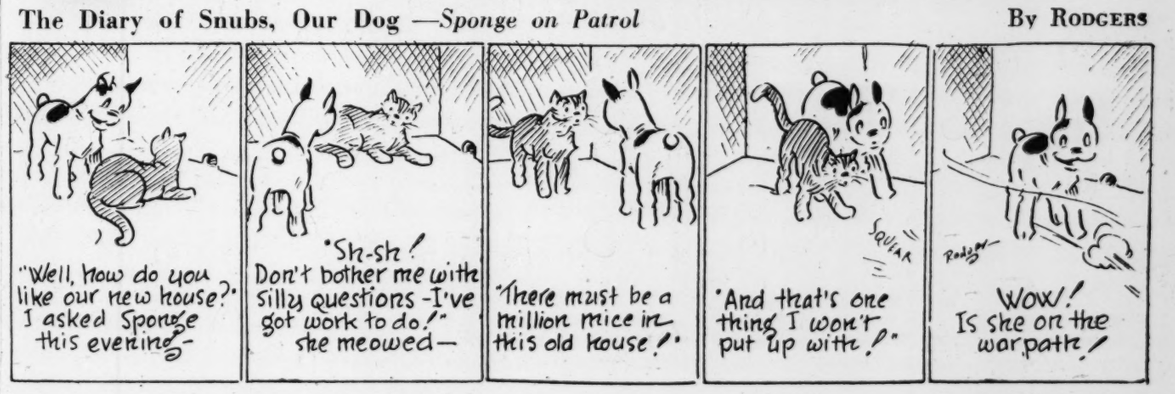
The Taffles —*It Always Happens* By PALMER

I HAVE A BUSY DAY AHEAD- I THINK I'LL CLEAN THE HOUSE FIRST — THEN I'LL WASH — THEN
WHILE THE CLOTHES ARE DRYING I'LL MEND THESE THINGS AND THEN I'LL MARKET - BY THAT TIME THE CLOTHES WILL BE DRY AND I CAN IRON ETC- ETC- ETC -
-AND NOW TO PREPARE DINNER — MY! WHAT A BUSY DAY THIS HAS BEEN!
HELLO, FROLIC — DID YOU MANAGE TO DO SOMETHING TO DO WITH YOUR TIME TODAY?
WORDS FAIL ME!
Tom Palmer

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*Touchy Subject* By LE PELLEY


FRANKLY, THAT'S THE FINEST POTATO CROP I'VE EVER SEEN! LOOK AT THOSE PLANTS .. LOOK AT THE STEMS .. LOOK AT THE LEAVES !
JUST NOTICE THE WAY THOSE POTATOES ARE DEVELOPING ...
AREN'T THEY KIND OF SMALL ?
Mom... DAD WON'T SPEAK TO ME BECAUSE I SAID SOMETHING ABOUT HIS POTATOES...
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*Sponge on Patrol* By RODGERS


"Well, how do you like our new house? I asked Sponge this evening-
"Sh-sh! Don't bother me with silly questions -I've got work to do!" she meowed—
"There must be a million mice in this old house!"
"And that's one thing I won't put up with!"
SQUEAK
Rodgers
WOW! Is she on the warpath!

The Adventures of Waddles —*Water Sports* By THE HAGERS

OH BOY, A CLEAR, COOL MOUNTAIN STREAM!
IT'S A STREAM BUT IT DOESN'T MERIT ADJECTIVES.
LOW BRIDGE, WADDLES! DUCK!
THIS MUST BE ONE OF THOSE AMPHIBIOUS ATTACKS!

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


# Editorials

## Brought to Bay

The war and political picture in Europe daily takes on clearer delineation. The action on the eastern, western and southern fronts is re-echoed by the frenzied moves in Berlin to whip up a little more effort, if not enthusiasm, to save the necks of the wicked quadrumvirate now at bay.

To those with even the least perspective on the situation, as for example the 16 German generals, now Russian captives, who issued an appeal to their former comrades to stop the bloodshed, the Nazi military position seems hopeless.

From Palermo to Pisa lies the wreckage of fanatic German armies; men and materials that no amount of homefront bullying by Himmler can replace.

In Normandy, the Allied manpower that can ultimately be brought to bear is at least two to one over what any scraping of the German and satellite barrels by Göring and Goebbels can recruit. And the Allied fire power is at least four times greater than that of the Nazis. The end is inevitable.

History books for ages to come will portray the military debacle that has befallen the Germans on their Russian front. For 800 miles, from the Carpathians in the south to the Baltic on the north, the Red Armies blast and slice their inexorable way.

Lwow is surrounded; traps are set at Brest Litovsk in the center and at Stanislawów in the south. The last rail escape from Dvinsk in the north is cut. The Russians are forty to fifty miles from Warsaw and threaten the city from the center and from the south.

It can no longer be said, even with the most conservative reservations, that the Germans are "retiring according to plan." The situation daily takes on more of the aspect of a rout.

And above all this come the day-and-night-bombings. The principal German cities are blasted. Central Berlin itself is said to be about one-half leveled. Industries are pin-pointed. Defense is waning, while the capture of new airfields ever nearer Germany doubles and redoubles the number of planes that can be put over the targets.

Against these stark military facts, the events in Berlin are sharply limned. Undoubtedly there are many conservative or less fanatical Germans who want to save the Fatherland from becoming a battlefield and their industry from further destruction. Unquestionably, many military men see the futility of further resistance and wish to prevent both further losses of men and of "face" to the military clique. They have tried to end the fighting and no doubt they will continue to try.

Brought to bay at home and abroad, with no escape in sight, no sanctuary promised, with at least a glimmer of recognition of the evil for which they have been the willing avenues striking at their consciences and with terror gripping their hearts, the Nazis are trying to mobilize the last dregs of hatred, the last red drop of cruelty, the last dreadful residue of sadistic horror to fling in last desperate denial at the forces of liberation. Such is the meaning of the new concentrations of power in the hands of Hitler, Himmler, Göring and Goebbels.

This is an awe-inspiring moment in human history. The awful assertions of Fascism, its denial of the brotherhood of man, its raising of gods of state over the rights of individual man, are being brought to book.

## The Way To Do It

Recommendation of Rubber Director Bradley Dewey that his office be abolished Sept. 1 comes as a welcome model for the way the war agencies might end.

This office, which resulted, it will be recalled, from the study made of the rubber situation by Bernard Baruch, James B. Conant, and Karl Compton, was intended to be the channel of the Federal Government in helping to plan and finance a whole new industry that was not only as vast as the entire prewar chemical business, but about as vital as any single item that the war demanded.

Mr. Dewey's recommendation does not signify that the rubber problem is entirely solved. It still has far to go, especially in supplying the heavy truck tires the Army so urgently needs.

What it does signify is that the Government has played its part in the drama and that the time has come, in Mr. Dewey's opinion, to let the private rubber firms carry on alone. Thus, this furnishes a useful example of Government-private enterprise co-operation.

## Negroes Vote in Texas

When the United States Supreme Court held last April that Negroes were entitled to participate in primary elections it was widely believed that the decree would prove ineffective in practice. When Georgia held its primaries a couple of weeks ago Negroes were barred. Nor did they vote in South Carolina on Tuesday. Even those who had paid their poll taxes found that election officials—although very courteous—had conveniently mislaid the records. But in Texas—where the Supreme Court case originated—large numbers of Negroes voted in the primary. So also in Arkansas.

This may prove a landmark in American political history. In some localities ways to nullify the Fifteenth Amendment will still be found. But plainly many Southern leaders are planning to adjust themselves to more widespread Negro voting. It would be well for Northern people to understand that Southern whites often are more genuinely friendly to the Negro than those who claim to be his friends.

They are aware that having the vote will not of itself solve the Negro's problems. They know that some white men who favor Negro voting do so for their own purposes—to exploit a racial group just as the "carpetbaggers" did in Reconstruction days. Where Negroes vote now in the North, they are too often the special victims and agents of political machines. If their participation in primaries in the South is to prove beneficial, it will be necessary for the better elements of both races to prevent such a development there.

## Why Argentina Talks Back

Argentina's recall of its Ambassador from Washington high lights the continuing tension between that country and the United States. Resistance of the Argentine dictatorship to pressures exerted by Washington may prove feasible as long as the United States and Britain continue to buy great quantities of Argentine meats, cereals, leather, and other products needed by countries at war.

The pressures aim at protecting Argentina's neighbors from the totalitarian menace rising at Buenos Aires; they aim at a restoration of elections among the Argentine people since freedom or the lack of it in that country affects the liberties of peoples elsewhere in the hemisphere; they aim at the defeat of forces which keep Argentina out of the American family of nations and prevent the unity necessary to American security, north and south of the equator.

But it is plain that Washington's policy of non-recognition will have to be backed up with stronger action than that so far taken. Stern economic measures might have real effect. But the United States needs the materials it is buying in Argentina, and Britain has investments there which it can make good only through acceptance of Argentine products. The Farrell-Perón clique is aware of these facts, and is inclined to think that it is in a fair position to play at non-recognition, too.

## It's in the Picking

We know a chap who's eating blueberry muffins every morning and blueberry pie every night because—as he believes—he had foresight to cultivate a patch of his own. Perhaps he has an idea; especially when nature decides to ration the wild berries, as it has in some sections this year. But we don't think so. Being old-fashioned we still prefer to pack a lunch, carry a couple of lard pails— we still have them—and take our chances of finding enough blueberries to give us a pie or two, some muffins, and a few extra quarts to put away than to fill a dozen mixing bowls under the shadow of our back porch.

Blueberrying is not something one does on the spur of the moment. Not if it is done right. It takes careful planning and timing. Usually the entire family, from Junior up, enters into the preparations. Each has his favorite pail, his own peculiar dress, and special tastes for sandwiches. Lunches are made-up the night before and tucked in each pail. For, the earlier the start in the morning the better the chances of "staking" claims in better patches.

Whether pails are filled doesn't matter when the day is viewed in retrospect. There has been adventure coupled with good fellowship and laughter. And there has been, regardless of how small or large the yield, the satisfaction of achievement.

Somehow or other we have a feeling those blueberries in the lard pails are much "bluer" than those in our friend's back yard. And tastier, too.

## Painting Signs Again

## Freedom for News Films

*The Wide Horizon*

By L. C. Larson

From an address before the Allied Non-Theatrical Film Association

It was announced recently that the Army orientation, incentive and news communique films were to be released for showing to schools, fraternal and civic groups, clubs, churches, Chambers of Commerce, etc. A discriminatory and monopolistic system for the distribution of war films ostensibly organized for serving only workers in war industries has been extended to include showings of these films to all types of audiences.

The propriety of the War Department's agreement with a combination of national distributors with exclusive distribution for film communiqués may be questioned. It is doubtful if anyone who happens to be the first to report, record, or film an event of public interest can confer to anyone the exclusive rights for any period to spread the knowledge of it. Neither the press nor public opinion would tolerate the release of news communiqués to one of the several news associations or a combination of newspaper publishers, an arrangement which would make it possible to deny to those newspapers that either refused, or were unable to meet arbitrary restrictions enforced under the monopoly, an opportunity to print war news.

* * *

The War Department, in releasing its films through civilian distribution outlets, did not give commercial and educational 16mm film libraries over the nation an opportunity to qualify as depositories. The three national distributors in New York City, who were given exclusive civilian distribution rights, have in turn sub-contracted rights, for one or more States, to business associates in their respective territories. The independent 16mm film libraries are unable to meet requests for war films, produced with Government funds included in film programs for war plants, labor unions, farm groups, civic and cultural organizations and schools.

Under the terms of the War Department's agreement, a State war council, university, public library, or school with a film library could be denied the opportunity to serve as a depository unless the agency agreed to pay to the distributor holding exclusive rights to the territory up to $1 for each booking of three reels or less. In other words, if one of the War Department's sub-contractors deposits a print given to him by the Government with a university or public library maintaining a free film service, he has the right to collect from the institution or agency up to $1 each time the film is booked for use by an adult or school group in the area.

* * *

Unreasonable and arbitrary restrictions in the distribution of 16mm films interfere with the right of the user to select films from a library of his choice that has a collection of films which meet the needs of his group. There is considerable specialization among libraries. Industrial, farm, church, school and other groups prefer to get official war films from either a commercial or educational film library that has provided efficient service, and rightfully object to a scheme for the distribution of War Department films which compels them to go to the nearest subdealer of the distributor holding exclusive rights to the territory.

Government agencies are making extensive use of the 16mm film as a mass medium for the communication of news and information. The OWI and CIAA, in organizing programs for reaching all types of groups over the Nation with the 16mm film, followed recommendations of representatives of national organizations working in the field and accepted principles governing freedom of the non-theatrical screen. The War Department, however, gave exclusive civilian distribution rights to its official war films even though the films are reports of events of public interest. The arrangement for the distribution of its official war films thus abridges the freedom of the non-theatrical screen.

## Dewey the Admiral

*The Bookshelf*

America's eyes turn frequently to the Pacific, where the mightiest battle fleet the world has known is making its presence felt with ever increasing fury. Any book on the history of the U. S. Navy, and its first war in Asiatic waters, then, is of certain interest. Such is THE ADMIRAL, by Laurin Hall Healy and Luis Kutner (New York: Ziff-Davis $3.50).

On Dec. 7, 1897, Commodore Dewey sailed from San Francisco to assume command of the Asiatic Squadron. He could hardly have foreseen what would happen just forty-four years later. Yet on the third of the following February, as he went to an audience with the Japanese Emperor, he was surprised to recognize a former servant in the person of the senior Japanese naval officer present. (How many times that was to be repeated in the four decades that lay ahead.)

Three months later Commodore Dewey smashed the Spanish fleet at Manila in a carefully planned, spectacular victory. That victory did two things. It lifted Dewey from the verge of retirement to the heights of world acclaim, made him the only Admiral of the Fleet in American history, and a national idol for two decades. It also marked the entrance of the United States into the ranks of the world powers.

This book is more than a biography of Admiral Dewey. It is also a history of the Navy: the authors have quite properly gone back to the very beginnings of the American Navy in order to establish the background against which Dewey worked. Josephus Daniels, who worked with Dewey during his last years, has written a foreword in which he says: "From the legacy of Admiral Dewey's personality and professional integrity and leadership emerges brilliantly the vital lesson to America . . . that the United States must be strong upon the seas."

Americans will not repeat the mistake of 1922, will not again scrap or scuttle a powerful fleet, if they know the importance of naval power in their history. Few have the time or desire to study Mahan. That is why books like "The Admiral" are important.

The authors have not made a definitive contribution to scholarship. Neither have they written a great biography, for much of Dewey remains in the shadows from which only his naval career fully emerges. Yet in following that naval career, and in tracing the development of America's naval tradition, a book too mediocre to hope for permanence has achieved timeliness.

Americans of 1944, parents, wives and children of the men who man a fleet participating in another act of the same drama in which Dewey once played a leading role, should read this book. They will thrill to the accounts of John Paul Jones, Stephen Decatur, Isaac Hull, Lawrence, and Perry.

There are many excellent chapters about Dewey: his years at Annapolis, the young lieutenant under Farragut, his efforts in helping build a new navy in the 1880's, and his work in Washington after the turn of the century—in planning the great navy which helped win World War I.

The authors are the first to have access to the Sargent report, covering Dewey's activities in the Spanish War; it is this part of the book in which scholars will be most interested. The general reader will enjoy the accounts of his triumphal return from the Far East, the pageantry and parades, the abundant gifts from a grateful nation. The too sugary accounts of his home and family life are best forgotten. R. A. B.

## Mirror of World Opinion

### Bromide Makers Cheer

The news that distilleries are to be allowed to make whisky for a month is received with rejoicing by a good many people. Leading the cheers, doubtless, are the makers of those little pills and fizzy powders that are supposed to bring relief from a bad hangover.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

## Argentine Breach Not Beyond Mending

*An Intimate Message From Washington*

By Joseph G. Harrison

Persons who are wont to criticize the State Department as being overly cautious and slow in diplomatic dealings with other countries may be surprised to know that in at least one question the department is way ahead of the parade. In fact, in its present policy toward Argentina, the United States is so far in front of the other interested nations that some of these have expressed worry over that fact.

As things stand today between Washington and Buenos Aires, some sort of a showdown certainly seems to be in the offing. Virtually every development in the situation during the past six months has heightened rather than lessened the diplomatic tension between the two countries. The latest turn of events—the recall of the Argentine Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Adrian Escobar—has suddenly brought an Argentine-American crisis much closer.

Although a showdown with Buenos Aires would be regretted here, it would not cause any undue concern. But this is far from being the case among some of the other American republics. To them a diplomatic tug of war between the United States and Argentina would be a very serious affair and one which could have grave implications.

It is understood that several of the South American countries have informed the United States informally that Washington might be pushing the Argentine affair a wee bit too fast. This is not taken to mean that these countries don't agree with the American evaluation of the situation, but that these countries desperately hope that somehow the situation can be remedied.

It is quite probable that Latin-American hesitancy has kept the United States from taking an even stiffer stand against the Farrell-Perón government. Among the countries believed to be most concerned over a possible Argentine-American flare-up are Uruguay, Chile, and Paraguay. Since the first two are looked upon here as being quite friendly to the United States, it is not too much to suppose that Washington took their preferences into consideration when outlining its Argentine policy.

It is an open secret that all three of these countries, each considerably inferior to Argentina in military power, is apprehensive over the increasingly belligerent and totalitarian talk now being heard in Buenos Aires. To put it quite bluntly, none of these countries would put it beyond the present Argentine government to attempt to establish sway over the southern half of South America through military means.

It has even been reported that Chile would welcome some sort of a tacit understanding with the United States whereby the latter would aid it in the event of an Argentine encroachment. This understanding would not have to be anything more than the unwritten agreement between the United States and Uruguay whereby Washington gives Montevideo firm diplomatic support whenever necessary. Reports from South America tell us that an interesting wartime development there is the regularity with which friendly American warships visit Uruguay—well within sight of watchers in across-the-river Argentina.

There isn't the slightest doubt that Uruguay would welcome the chance to help solve the Argentine-American disagreement, nor can there be any doubt that Washington would welcome a settlement so long as it didn't call for any surrender to fascist principles. There seems little likelihood, however, of any such Uruguay-prompted settlement at the moment. Persons familiar with the situation in that part of Latin America tell us that Argentina resents the independent existence of Uruguay, looking down upon her neighbor as a country too small to protect herself. Thus Buenos Aires is hardly likely to turn to Montevideo, while the latter is not apt to offer its services.

Officials in the State Department have by no means abandoned hope that the Argentine affair can be settled without a messy, unpleasant squabble within the American family of nations. They admit, however, that Argentina's continued aping of the discredited methods and slogans of Hitler and Mussolini isn't a good augury for the future. Nevertheless, there is considerable support here for the argument that once Buenos Aires sees that Washington is earnest and that Argentina is in actual danger of being isolated economically from this country and Great Britain, the Government there will modify its present stand. It is, of course, impossible to say whether such modification would mean the end of Argentina's semi-fascist setup, but it is probably all that Washington can hope for at the moment.

## Uses of a World Bank

*Toward Tomorrow: A Peace Aims Feature*

By Carlyle Morgan

For porch-chair debate by vacationers who had to postpone their holidays while the monetary conference at Bretton Woods completed its work:

*Resolved, that the additional time devoted to drafting plans for a world bank was not wasted.*

The prejudices of the delayed holiday-makers may not be in the best of shape for open-minded argument, but few will want to ignore pertinent facts about the proposed bank.

One of these is that the bank would not merely duplicate, as some of its opponents have contended, the functions of the international currency fund which was also agreed upon by the conference.

The fund's purpose is to stabilize national currencies, to keep them in reasonably constant relation to one another. It is a lending institution, but its loans will be loans of foreign exchange, or the wherewithal to procure needed foreign moneys by countries short of them, and thus facilitate international trade. The world bank would help to provide loans for internal development of countries unable to provide capital for the factories and equipment, the raw materials or semi-finished goods which they must manufacture for export. The bank would do this chiefly through guaranteeing loans from private sources. It might well increase rather than limit the opportunities for private investment.

These two purposes of the bank and the fund interlock. But they do not necessarily overlap.

One may argue that stabilization of currencies will of itself encourage foreign lending by private investors and institutions. These investors will be assured that loans repayable, say, in francs, will not depreciate in terms, say, of dollars, before they are repaid. But to provide this guarantee is only part of the solution to the problem of postwar reconstruction.

As one prominent opponent of a world bank indeed points out, if reconstruction is financed through private loans, we may be sure that the loans will gravitate toward countries offering the soundest conditions and the most attractive returns on the investor's money. But surely this is to forget the eagerness with which private lenders invested in Germany after the last war, and with what unfortunate political as well as financial results. And it is to ignore the probability that some of the most deserving countries—who have suffered most in the free world's common war against aggression—will be forced to bid for loans under conditions appropriate only in a world society which had experienced no such dislocations as this war has produced.

Loans to these countries may be very desirable, not only on moral, or what some hard-headed lenders might call "sentimental" grounds, but for assuring the quickest possible all-around recovery of international prosperity and political stability. In the long run such loans may prove as sound as loans which look more attractive.

At the outset, of course, they may involve more risk than any one private or even national group of lenders might be willing to assume. But if means can be found to spread this risk over many nations, with proper restrictions such as are even now included in the proposal, the internal recovery of war-torn nations can be speeded while their external economic relationships are protected by the currency fund.

They will the sooner find strong positions for themselves and lean less heavily on the fund. They should likewise achieve high levels of employment with more speed and thus incur less risk of undemocratic attempts to solve economic problems by political violence. A liberated world that does not want again to see Mussolinis big or little rising anywhere may well develop all useful agencies of international co-operation, on the economic as well as the political plane.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